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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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SPECIAL ROYAL HAIR DYE
The Restorer of permanent Natural Black Colour Patronized by Rajas, Maharajas Europeans and Indian gentries.
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Cawnpore To Follow Bombay: Hope For Labour

General Increase In Wage Level

Rajen Babu Committee Recommendations

Proposals To Apply To Both Cotton & Woollen Industry

FIFTY LAKHS LOAN FOR HOUSING: MAZDOOR SABHA RECOGNITION URGED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

THE U. P. GOVERNMENT HAS ISSUED THE REPORT OF THE CAWNPORE LABOUR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD.

WEIGHTY DOCUMENT

THE REPORT IS ONE OF THE WEIGHTIEST AND WELL-REASONED DOCUMENTS, CONTAINING PLENTY OF ILLUMINATING STATISTICS. THE REPORT WHICH COVERS 142 PAGES, MAKES AN EXHAUSTIVE SURVEY OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AT CAWNPORE. IT MAKES A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY, AHMEDABAD AND CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS.

PROSPEROUS INDUSTRY

The Committee has come to the conclusion that the Cawnpore cotton textile industry is in a prosperous condition. But the broad fact remains that Cawnpore wage level is far lower than that of Bombay and Ahmedabad.

THE DISPARITIES

"IT IS NOT POSSIBLE FOR US TO SAY IN WHAT PART OF THE DIFFERENCE SHOULD BE ATTRIBUTED TO FACTORS SUCH AS GREATER EFFICIENCY, HIGHER COST OF LIVING OR FINER COUNTS IN BOMBAY. BUT IT APPEARS TO US THESE CAUSES CANNOT EXPLAIN OR JUSTIFY THE WHOLE OF THE DIFFERENCE.

THESE DISPARITIES WILL BE FURTHER ACCENTUATED AS A RESULT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE INTERIM REPORT OF THE BOMBAY TEXTILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE."

Committee's Main Proposal

The Committee's main proposals may be summed up as follows:—

As the Cawnpore industry is in a strong and healthy position, general rise is recommended in wages of all workers. Workers are divided into five wage-groups, graded for increment from 2-1/2 annas in the rupee, in case of workers getting between Rs. 13 and 19 per mensem, to half anna in the rupee in the case of workers getting between Rs. 40 and Rs. 59.

On a rough calculation the proposals will raise the general level of wages by between 10 to 12 per cent.

Regarding bonuses, all monthly bonuses should be consolidated with the wages and all annual ones should be converted into profit-sharing schemes.

Establishment of Wages Fixation Board to function on the lines of the British Trade Boards for adjustment of wages from time to time.

This Board may consist only of employers and workers' representatives.

Basic Minimum Wage: No worker should get wage less than Rs. 15 per month of 26 working day's.

PROTECTION FOR WORKERS.

Standardization of wages.

The Committee advocate adoption of rationalization and intensification schemes on condition that workers' interests are duly safeguarded. Adoption of various efficiency schemes should be gradual so that the resulting unemployment is reduced to minimum. Given the atmosphere of peace and goodwill the industry will expand and re-employ workers discharged in consequence of rationalization. If such absorption is not immediately possible, the Committee recommend that the workers who put in at least two years' service should be paid unemployment benefit for a fortnight's wages for every year of service.

Establishment of Labour Exchange under Government control for recruitment of Labour for mills.

The Committee condemn the practice of "forced leave" resorted by the Mills as a mode of punishment. The Committee condemn the differential rates of payment for same work of varying "quality", which is another form of punishment.

Right of employers to dismiss workers have been restricted to gross misdemeanour or wilful or serious neglect of duty. In case of unjust dismissal, the employer is to pay compensation to the worker.

Fifteen days' privilege leave with full pay and 13 days sick leave on half pay.

HOUSING PROPOSALS.

The Committee make certain housing proposals. They recommend the Government should float a loan of Rs. fifty lakhs for housing purposes. They expect 12,000 houses providing accommodation to 40,000 persons will thus be available within five years.

Certain proposals for Labour welfare have been made, E. G., Sickness Insurance scheme and Contributory Provident Fund scheme.

Establishment of Labour Office.

Recognition of Mazdoor Sabha has been urged, after certain re-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3.)

GOVT. TO ENFORCE RECOMMENDATIONS

LUCKNOW, April 24.

In a Press note the U. P. Government hopes that the suggestions and recommendations of the Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee will lead to an amicable settlement of the pending differences between the employers and workers, but failing that Government would proceed to take the report into consideration and reach their own decisions.

Representations will be received upto May 19 1938.—A.P.

ANGLO-IRISH AGREEMENT

Signing To-day Will Prove Event Of First-class Historical Importance

LONDON, April 24.

The signing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, to-morrow, will be an event of a first-class historical importance. The Agreement will not only remove many causes of Anglo-Irish disagreement and tension, but will have a far-reaching effect on trade, foreign affairs and defence. It will end the annuity dispute and the Anglo-Irish economic war. Irish produce will flow more freely into England on the same basis of taxation as the Canadian and Australian.

British goods will also enter the Irish market more freely, but not on such terms as will endanger the Irish policy of self-sufficiency, while it is realised that Mr. De Valera will find it politically difficult to enter into any formal defence commitments, that does not rule out the possibility of informal agreements under which Ireland will undertake her own defence. The ending of economic war will save the Irish Exchequer over two millions sterling a year, the greater part of which will probably be used to reorganise Irish defences, while the British will definitely evacuate the three Irish ports, now garrisoned by the British. The Irish ports will be available as British naval air bases in war time.

The Agreement will remove the Anti-British feeling in the Irish Americans immeasurably strengthen Mr. De Valera's position as a national leader, and bring a far greater degree of unity in Irish politics as the result of the disappearance of the main bone of contention between the two principal parties. Irish political circles emphasise that the next goal is the removal of the partition which will make possible a comprehensive Anglo-Irish treaty of friendship.—Reuter.

DE VALERA ARRIVES

LONDON, April 24.

Mr. De Valera was enthusiastically welcomed by thousands of Irishmen, when he arrived at Euston, this afternoon for signing the Anglo-Irish Pact to-morrow. He was accompanied by the Ministers of Finance, Industry and Commerce and Agriculture and was met at the station by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. Cecil Syres, representing Mr. Neville Chamberlain.—Reuter

Nazi Demand On Czechs

CARLSBAD, April 24.

Declaring that the policy of the Sudeten Deutsch was inspired by principles and ideas of national Socialism, the leader, Herr Henlein, in an aggressive speech at the Farty Congress here said: "If Czech statesmen want to reach a permanent understanding with us, Germans and German Reich, they will have to fulfil our demand for a complete revision of the Czech foreign policy, which has hitherto ranked Czechoslovakia among the enemies of the German people".

DEMAND ON CZECHS

Herr Henlein made the following demands on behalf of his two and a half million followers:

Firstly, full equality of status between the Czechs and the Germans:

Secondly, guarantee thereof by the recognition of the Sudeten Deutsch as a legal entity:

Thirdly, determination and legal recognition of German regions within Czechoslovakia:

Fourthly, full autonomy to these regions;

Fifthly, legal protection for every citizen living outside the region of his own nationality;

Sixthly, removal of injustices inflicted on the Sudeten Deutsch, since 1918 and reparation for them:

Seventhly, recognition of the principles of German officials for German regions:

Eighthly, full liberty to profess German nationality and political philosophy.—Reuter.

Charge Against Czechs.

Herr Henlein began his speech declaring that the attempt to avoid a fundamental solution of the Sudeten Deutsch question by the so-called Minority Statute had failed from the beginning. He said: "During 20 years of oppression the Czechs have done nothing to win us to the idea of a Czechoslovak State, into which we were forced against our will."

He accused successive Czech Governments for breaking promises and evading duties defined by the Treaty and concluded by saying: "We do not want war within or without, but we cannot any longer allow the situation to continue, which means for us open war amidst formal peace.

Herr Henlein's announcement has come as a profound shock, and his demands went far beyond anything expected.—Reuter

MORE CLOVE SHIPMENTS FOR INDIA

17,000 Bales Booked For Madras: Committee On The Alert

MADRAS, April 24.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central), and Deputy Leader of the Congress Assembly Party in the Central Legislature, has received to-day a communication from Mr. Patel, Secretary of the Zanzibar Indian Association, informing him that about 17,000 bales of Zanzibar cloves have been exported from the colony per s.s. "Incomati" and a further shipment of 200 bales are awaiting to be shipped next week and destined for Madras Port.

APPEAL TO MADRAS PUBLIC

Mr. Patel appeals the public of Madras to very effectively boycott these clove bales and prevent their being landed and thus save the interests of their brethren in Zanzibar.

Mr. Patel also appeals to the District and Taluka Congress Committees and all individual Congressmen and leaders to leave no stone unturned in bringing about an effective boycott of the Zanzibar cloves.—United Press.

720 BALES SHIPPED TO CALCUTTA

S. S.. "Incomati" Due To Arrive On May 7

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee have received to-day the following cable from the Indian Association of Zanzibar:—

"S.S. 'Incomati' has left with 720 bales of cloves for Calcutta. We urge that effective steps be taken to prevent their penetrating into Calcutta or any other part of India."

The vessel is due to arrive at Calcutta Port on May 7, next.

The Clove Boycott Committee, which was formed by the Burra Bazaar Congress Committee, it is understood, is seriously considering the matter, and is in communication with the Congress President, who is now out on tour in Assam, as to the steps to be taken in this connection.—United Press.

GANDHIJI WILL ARRIVE ON WEDNESDAY

WARDHAGANJ, April 24.

Mahadeo Desai arrived here last evening from the Frontier.

Mahatma Gandhi leaves for Bombay on April 27, by mail for interviewed Mr. M. A. Jinnah on April 28.

Gandhiji's future programme is yet undecided.—A.P.

MAHATMA TO VISIT FRONTIER FOR 9 DAYS

PESHAWAR, April 24.

The Associated Press understands that Mahatma Gandhi is leaving Bombay on the 29th instant, for nine days' visit to the Frontier Province.—A. P.

Mahatma Addresses Education Board Meeting

WARDHAGANJ, April 24.

The All-India Education Board met last evening.

Mahatmaji is now addressing the members explaining his ideas.

Resolutions will be released for the press at eleven.

Last night, the members were discussing informally at their residence the national education basic scheme.—A.P.

All-India Clove Boycott Day

Calcutta Condemns Zanzibar Decree

Humiliating To Indians Generally: Threat Of Picketing On Receipt Of Congress Orders

CALCUTTA, April 24.

"Stiffen the boycott of Zanzibar cloves and await order for picketing" was the purport of speeches made at a largely attended meeting this evening at Muhamed Ali Park. Dr. J. M. Das-Gupta, M.L.A., President of the Burra Bazaar Congress Committee presiding.

The meeting was preceded by a well-attended procession headed by halt a dozen ladies. The procession which started from the Burra Bazaar Congress Office terminated at Muhamed Ali Park, where the meeting was held.

Dr. Das-Gupta traced the history of clove industry in Zanzibar and said that great injustice had been done to the original settlers by anti-Indian legislation. It was a question affecting both Hindus and Muslims equally and no Muslim could be against this movement. The Congress had accepted it after considerable deliberation, and they would stick to it in spite of opposition, if any, from any quarters.

Several speakers emphasised that they would have to stiffen the boycott, and they were only awaiting orders of the Congress to start picketing if required.

ZANZIBAR DECREE CRITICISED

The meeting adopted the following resolution: "This meeting of citizens of Calcutta views with concern and indignation the decrees passed by Zanzibar Government in connection with the clove trade.

In the opinion of the meeting such decrees not only affect the interests of Indian settlers in Zanzibar who have built this colony and have settled since long and it is humiliating to Indians generally.

APPEAL TO TRADERS

This meeting urges Indian traders and consumers to desist from the trade and use of cloves to help the Indian compatriots in Zanzibar in due deference to the resolution passed by the Indian National Congress.

Earlier the meeting adopted a resolution condoling the death of Sir Mohamed Iqbal, all persons standing in their seats.—A.P.

INDIA MUST RISE TO OCCASION

Madras Leaders Criticise Apathy Of Govt. Of India

MADRAS, April 24.

"This is a time when India must rise to the occasion. Self-respect and the future of 15,000 of Indians in Zanzibar and of the 25,000 Indians overseas is involved in this

"The Zanzibar Government is already considering of coming to terms with the Indian traders. Only a few weeks' or months' more of effective boycott will bring the desired result.

"I fervently hope that... my countrymen in general and those of Madras in particular will not lag behind and let down our brethren overseas at this juncture"

Thus declared Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., (Central), addressing this evening a mammoth gathering of Madras citizens at the High Court Beach Sands who had met in connection with the celebration of the "All-India Clove Boycott Day".

PLACARDS DISPLAYED

Placards bearing inscriptions "Boycott the Zanzibar cloves and Protect the Rights of Our Brethren Overseas", were exhibited over the platform.

Messrs. P. Ramamurthi and A. G. Venkatachari, members of the Congress Socialist Executive Committee, in the course of their addresses, traced the course of events and explained how the Zanzibar Government had passed unjust decrees against the Indians of that colony.

METHODS OF SMUGGLING

They referred to the various methods that are being adopted for smuggling Zanzibar cloves into India and how some times cloves were dumped into the Madras Port through these questionable methods.

They suggested that, if the local merchants proved unresponsive to the popular agitation, then the Tamil Nad and Andhra Provincial Congress Committees should launch an effective picketing, as is done in Bombay. They hoped that the local Congress Government would not hamper them in resorting to such a step.

It was also suggested that the Congress might approach the Port Labourers' Union for co-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5.)

STOP PRESS

REBELS TO CONTROL PRESS

BURGOS, April 24.

Complete control of all newspaper activities in Nationalist Spain has been provided by a Press Law, promulgated to-day, which establishes that national and provincial registers of journalists and all existing appointments must be reviewed and sanctioned by the Minister of Interior within a fortnight.—Reuter.

CLERGY IN ANTI-SOVIET PLOT?

MOSCOW, April 24.

The Archbishop and Bishop of Moscow are among a dozen clergy charged with membership of an underground anti-Soviet terrorist organisation engaged in espionage on behalf of Fascist Powers and plotting to overthrow the Soviet regime.—Reuter.

KING TO INVITE FRENCH MINISTERS

LONDON, April 24.

It is understood that the King will invite M. Daladier and M. Bonnet to visit him at Windsor Castle, when they come to England this week for Anglo-French conversations. The French Ministers are expected to go to Windsor on Thursday evening. They will dine with Their Majesties and stay the night at the Castle.—Reuter.

HORE-BELISHA AT LE BOURGET

LE BOURGET, April 24.

Mr. Hore-Belisha landed at 6-22 p.m. and was welcomed by Gen. Dosse and Gen. Bouscat, representing the War Ministry and the Air Ministry respectively, the British Military Attache and the Air Force Guard of Honour. Mr. Hore-Belisha motored to the British Embassy.—Reuter.

Wardha Plan To Be Carried Out

INDIAN CIVILISATION IS RURAL AND BASIC EDUCATION AIMS AT REVIVING IT, SAYS GANDHIJI

WARDHA, April 24.

The All India Education Board met here on Saturday and Sunday.

The Board adopted the syllabus prepared by the Zakir Hussain Committee and appointed a Curriculum Committee to revise it from time to time in the light of future experience.

A Publication Committee was appointed to publish suitable educational literature for teachers under the scheme of Basic Education.

The meeting decided upon establishing an experimental school at Shegaon and a centre for teachers' training and research work in connection with Basic Education and to supervise and advise private experiments of Basic Education, whenever required.

A Committee was appointed to frame curriculum for teachers' training and to deal with all matters relating to the training of teachers.

TO SOLVE INDIA'S EVILS

Mahatma Gandhi attended the meeting of the Board this morning, and explained that the fundamental principle of Basic Education was designed to solve all the present evils in India. Its foundations were truth and non-violence Indian civilisation being essentially rural civilisation, Basic Education aimed at reviving rural civilisation, through village handicrafts.

Mahatma Gandhi then answered [illegible] questions.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a fully qualified B.P.N.A. Nurse and Midwife for the Satara District Nursing Association, Satara. Pay Rs. 40 (forty) only. Apply before the 1st of May 1938, with testimonials stating experience, age, caste etc., to the Civil Surgeon, Satara. (8406)

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

Wanted qualified clerk, preferably with good knowledge of typing to fill clerical post in the Factory Department, Bombay (Pay Rs. 50—5\2—90). Good knowledge of Gujarathi essential. Apply before 1st May 1938 in own handwriting to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Secretariat, Bombay, stating age, qualifications, speed of typing, place of birth and caste or religion enclosing copies of testimonials. (8400)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—Bombay's finest flats at Meher-Abad, Marine Drive, Back Bay Reclamation, facing sea. Also special two bed room flats. Unique situation. Apply on premises. (10138)

To Let—Spacious and most upto-date flats for offices and residential purposes, as also Bachelors rooms and most upto-date shops at Cambata Building, Back Bay Reclamation, opp. Churchgate Station. Apply to the Manager on the premises. (10137)

622. RADIO SETS & SUPPLIERS

Amazing price reduction in Eng-lish and American His Master's Voice Radios 35 per cent. discount on 1938 models also radio repairing at moderate rates. Hemdev Radio Co. 381, Lamington Road. (10140)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Sale Of House With Large Plot for Chawl. Price reduced to Rs. 8,000. Reliable purchasers may now apply personally to Mr. Daniels, Dr. Lazarus Road, Thana, before 30th April. (10148)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted Estimate for Filling Tank. Apply Raghuvanshi Mills, 11|12 Haines Road, Mahalaxmi. (10147)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply and erection of one Gas Compressor Plant together with washing arrangement for absorption of CO_2. at Dadar Purification Works as per the specification attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1938.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for one Gas Compressor Plant," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 5,000.

Forms of contract, specification etc., can be had from the office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 each form which will, on no account, be refunded

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 21st April, 1938.

8398.

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

The Collector will put up to Public Auction, the leases of Plots Nos. 74 to 79 in Block I on the Back Bay Reclamation on 25th April, 1938, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. The areas of the plots are as under:—

Plot No.		Area in Sq. Yds.
74.	....	2299
75.	....	1502
76.	....	1467
77.	....	1467
78.	....	1467
79.	....	1558

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities on the day previous to the date of auction in respect of Plot No. 74 and Rs. 15,000 in respect of Plots 75 to 79 each. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

3. Plot No. 74 will be put up to auction first and the rest of the Plots will be auctioned thereafter either separately or in one or more lots.

4. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office,
Bombay 9th April 1938.

(8331)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAGARDAS DHARSEY BHUTA, of Vile-Parle Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client all that piece of land admeasuring about 1180 square yards bearing plot No. 14 of Town Planning Scheme No. VI of Vile-Parle together with the buildings and structures standing thereon, situate at Vile-Parle in the Suburban District of Bombay and bounded, on the North by land, belonging to Bhagat on the South by Dadabhoy Road, on the East by Plot No. 15 and on the West by the land belonging to Bhagat.

All persons having any sort of claim in respect of the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are herebby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SHASTRI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1938.

8413.

Public Notices

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA

ISSUE OF Rs. 25 LAKHS 3 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN.

Repayable after 30 Years with option to the Commissioners to repay at any time after 25 years.

(TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 11 A.M. (CALCUTTA TIME) ON MONDAY, THE 2ND MAY 1938.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta have been authorised by the Governor General in Council under Section 18 of the Calcutta Port Act to raise a Debenture loan of Rs. 25 lakhs.

This loan will rank 'pari passu' with the outstanding rupee and sterling loans contracted under the Calcutta Port Act, with any future loans from Government, and with any further loans which may with the sanction of Government be contracted under the Calcutta Port Act. All loans contracted by the Commissioners under the Calcutta Port Act are constituted a first charge on the properties now vested or which may hereafter become vested in the Commissioners and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges leviable under the Act.

Under the Indian Trust Act, the Commissioners' debentures rank as TRUSTEES' SECURITIES.

The debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order, and CARRYING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 3 PER CENT PER ANNUM payable half-yearly on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December at the Calcutta Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India upon presentation of the debentures. The first half-yearly payment of interest will be made on the 1st December 1938. The loan will be repayable at par on the 1st June 1968, but the Commissioners reserve the right to repay at par on or at any time after the 1st June 1963 on giving six months notice in two Calcutta newspapers of their intention to do so.

For the convenience of holders debentures can be enfaced free of charge throughout the period of the loan for payment of interest at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India. The debentures will be transferable by endorsement without registration of transfer by the Imperial Bank of India, and will be renewed, consolidated or subdivided by the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, at the instance of the holders in multiples of Rs. 100 on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.

The Commissioners are required under the Calcutta Port Act to set aside half-yearly out of their income, before making any other disbursements, a sinking fund payment of such amount as will suffice to liquidate each loan contracted by them by way of debentures within such period not exceeding 60 years as the Governor General in Council may in each case direct. The Sinking Funds are invested in the names of two Trustees, one being the Commissioners and the other a person appointed by Government, and are annually examined in pursuance of the provisions of the Calcutta Port Act by the Accountant General, Bengal.

FIVE PER CENT. OF THE FACE VALUE OF THE DEBENTURES APPLIED FOR MUST BE PAID ON APPLICATION. The money may be deposited with the Chief Accountant, Calcutta Port Commissioners, or it may be sent by draft or cheque on any Calcutta Bank with the tender. The balance of the tendered price must be paid before noon on the 1st June 1938, and if it is not so paid the deposit made on application will be forfeited. If a tenderer receives no allotment the deposit will be returned forthwith. If a smaller amount is allotted than the amount applied for, the total amount deposited by the tenderer will be applied towards the payment of the tendered price of the amount allotted.

TENDERS, which should be in a sealed covers marked "Tender for debenture loan," WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY, Calcutta Port Commissioners, at the Commissioners' Office, Calcutta, UP TO 11 A.M. (CALCUTTA TIME) ON MONDAY, THE 2ND MAY 1938. The form printed below may be used or printed forms of tender may be obtained from the Secretary at whose office the form of debenture to be issued can be seen, or from any Local Head Office or Indian Branch of the Imperial Bank of India.

Tenders at different rates should be submitted on separate forms.

A brokerage of 4 annas per Rs. 100 (face value) will be paid to recognised Stock and Share Brokers and Banks on accepted tenders bearing their stamp.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

C. W. T. HOOK,
Secretary.

The 20th April 1938.

FORM OF APPLICATION

3 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR RS. 25 LAKHS.

Repayable after 30 years with option to the Commissioners to repay after 25 years.

THE SECRETARY,
The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

I|We the undersigned hereby apply for..... Debentures of Rs.....each of the above issue in terms of the advertisement published by you dated the.....April 1938 and I|we send herewith receipt for Rs..... being 5 per cent deposit on the *draft or cheque for Rs..... .....par value of the debentures and I|we undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me|us and to make the full payment in respect of the Loan to the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta before noon of Wednesday, the 1st June 1938.

The amount I|we undertake to pay for these debentures is Rs.....per cent.

Signature.....
Address.....
Dated.....1938.

*The draft or cheque must be on a Calcutta Bank.

8397

GENERAL NOTIFICATION.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS with specifications are invited for providing plant for Cold Storage Installation for Milk and Fruits so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before 4 P.M. on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1938.

Site plan and other details can be had from the Municipal Engineer on payment of Rs. 5.

The Municipality reserves the right to accept or reject any tender without assigning reasons.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad.
19th April, 1938.

8422.

THE TATA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement and the Modified Debenture Trust Deed, interest at Rs. 16 per debenture, out of the arrears of accumulated interest for the year 1935-36, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 2nd May, 1938, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on Ordinary week days and between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturdays to the Debentureholders on presentation of the debentures.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.

8122.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1938 at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy—Resigning his seat on the Standing Committee; and (b) election of a member on the Committee.

2. (a) Letter from the Secretary G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Requesting the Corporation to elect a representative on the Advisory Committee; and (b) election of a representative on the Committee.

3. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the vacancies caused on the Law, Revenue, etc., and Tramways, etc., Committees by the death of Mr. M. A. Karanjawala; and (b) election of a member on each of the two abovementioned Committees.

4. Interpellations.

5. Letter from the Mayor of Nagoya—Soliciting patronage to the products of his city.

6. Letter from the Chief Officer, Mexico City (Federal District)—Inviting the Corporation to appoint delegates to the Building and Town Planning Congress to be held in Mexico in August 1938.

7. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Social Hygiene Council—Requesting the Corporation to appoint their representative on the Executive Committee of the Council.

8. Letter from Mr. Narayandatt Beepat—Regarding the use of water from a storm water course in connection with certain Health Department rights taken on lease by him for cultivation.

9-12. Letters from the authorities of the (9) Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes; (10) Victoria Memorial School for the Blind; (11) Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital; and (12) Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children—Forwarding the Annual Reports, etc., of their respective Institutions.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

13. Regarding the lease of a Development Department Chawl at Naigaum for the menial staff of the K. E. M. Hospital and the Seth G. S. M. College.

14. Regarding the arrangements made for the renewal of an old storm water drain in Carnac Road.

15. Regarding the selection of an additional Bank for the investment of Municipal moneys.

16. Regarding tenders received for quarrying the hilly land required for the extension of the Sewri Cemetery.

17. Recommending an additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance to meet charges in connection with the smallpox epidemic.

18. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee.

19. Forwarding statements of outstanding bills in respect of Municipal taxes, etc.

20. Regarding the establishment of two centres for the registration of unemployed persons.

21. Regarding the creation of the post of Medical Superintendent, Tuberculosis.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

22. Regarding acquisition of a piece of land at Medows Street.

23. Regarding the transfer of the right of the use of a portion of the footpath along Lakhamsey Napoo Road for access to a plot to the west of the road.

24. Regarding the revised layouts of a portion of Scheme 52, Worli Estate.

25. Regarding commutation of the ground rent in respect of a plot in Nowroji Hill Estate, etc.

26. Resolution of the Special Committee—Regarding detailed plans and estimates in connection with the extension of the K. E. M. Hospital.

27. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding quarterly report of the progress of Free and Compulscry Primary Education in F and G Wards.

Letters from the Commissioner—

28. Recommending extension of time for payment by the purchasers of the value of a plot in Naigaum Estate.

29. Reporting in the matter of legal proceedings instituted by the Assistant Motor Foreman, Municipal Workshops, in respect of the allegations of bribery, etc. made against him.

30. Forwarding the monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water supplies.

31. Reporting the delivering over and receipt of the charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

32. Regarding the sale of the rights of cultivating reclaimed lands at Deonar and Borla Villages.

33. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in March 1938.

34. Requesting sanction to his accepting a membership of the Committee of Management of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.

35. Forwarding half-yearly report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

36. Reporting on an application for gratuity and Provident Fund from the widow of a deceased Municipal scavenger.

Letters from the Municipal Chief Auditor—

37. Reporting the taking over of the charge of the office of the Municipal Chief Auditor.

38. Requesting the Corporation to appoint an officer to audit the sanctions to expenditure accorded by him.

Government Communications—

39. Regarding the appointment of His Worship the Mayor as a non-official visitor of His Majesty's House of Correction and the Arthur Road Prison, Bombay.

40. Regarding the withdrawal of the exemption granted to Muslim girls of 10 and 11 years from Compulsory Primary Education.

41. Regarding legislation to be framed in connection with the slaughter of animals in the City, etc.

42. Regarding the introduction of Free and Compulsory Education in B and E Wards of the City.

43. Letter from Mr. Khushal T. Shah—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

44. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.

45. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

46-52. From Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar—(46-48) Regarding (46) the desirability of claiming a share from Government in the construction of Traffic Islands in the City; (47) the advisability of licensing midwives and 'dais'; (48) the fees received from the issue of medical certificates from different Municipal Hospitals; (49-51) for obtaining a report (49) from the Medical Relief etc., Committee on the working, etc., of Municipal Dispensaries in the City; (50-51) from the Commissioner (50) on the desirability of allowing the benefits of the minimum salary of Rs. 25 to Municipal Bigari women; and (51) as to whether the orders passed by the Corporation for reserving a portion of the Chowpatty sands exclusively for the use of children have been carried out, etc.; (52) for expressing opinion that statements made by the Commissioner and members on important subjects at the Corporation and the various Committee meetings be included in the proceedings of those meetings.

53-54. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For (53) amending the Municipal Act so as to obtain statutory authority for His Worship the Mayor to institute sanitary rounds, etc., and (54) obtaining a report from the Works Committee as to the measures to be adopted for regulating traffic in the City.

55. From Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the amendments of the Municipal Act for revising the constitution, etc. of the Schools Committee.

56. From Mr. Behram N. Karanjia—For renaming "Pochkhanawala Road" in Worli Estate as "Sorabji Pochkhanawala Road."

57-58. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For (57) obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the advisability of extending the New Sewri Road to meet Jerbai Wadia Road; and (58) urging upon the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to provide tramway shelter at Parel Tram Terminus.

By Order of His
Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd April, 1938.

(8409)

NOTICE

WANTED a highly qualified SECRETARY, preferably with experience for a large Industrial Company. Salary upto Rs. 1,000 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 8411, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE HEAD OFFICE of the CRESCENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Bombay will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 25th instant on account of the death of the mother of Mr. Prabha Shankar Ramachandra Bhatt, the Managing Agent of the Company.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of a Statistical Superintendent in a Government Office in Bombay in the scale of Rs. 150—10—200—15—350. Candidates should not be over 25 years of age and must possess a high Honours degree in Economics or Mathematics. Preference will be given to those with statistical experience. Applications should be forwarded not later than 28th April, 1938, to Box No. 8410, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS ON RIDGE ROAD.

Government land on Ridge Road now occupied by bungalows "Drummore" and "Tavistock," measuring about 8535 square yards will be offered for lease by negotiation in 1, 2 or 3 lots, with or without existing bungalows on a premium lease in perpetuity. Plans of the properties can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.

Intending lessees should make their offers to the Honourable Minister for Revenue, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, up to 15th May, 1938.

Intending lessees wishing to see the Honourable Minister may do so between 11 a.m. and 12 noon in his office on office days.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Dated 14th April, 1938.

8384.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP MATERIAL LYING AT HAJI BUNDER DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at the Railway's Depot at Haji Bunder Depot on Thursday the 28th day of April, 1938 at 10 A.M. (S.T.), Scrap Material of G. I. P. Railway including:—

Springs, Engine fittings, Bolts, Draw bars, Engine frame and Boiler pieces, Engine tanks Wagon body plates, Chimneys, Wagon Under-frames, Couplings, Buffer plungers, Angles, Cast Steel, Bases and Brackets, Brake blocks, Slabs, Axle boxes, Fire bars, Retorts, Steel Tyres, Wheels, Cuttings and Punchings, Steel tubes, Steel plates, Steel wire, Iron rails, Steel rails, Tongue rails, Chairs, Pots, Rest pieces, Trolly wheels, Cushions, C. I. Jaws, Tanks, Galvanised wire, Powrahs and Shovel, Gibs and Cotters, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes, Rivet heads and cuttings, Washers, Tie bars, Fish plates, Steel keys, Steel pipes, Corrugated Galvanised sheets, Flooring sheets, Turning, Channels, Shell loco and non-loco boilers, Turn tables, Teakwood, Steel tanks, Cupboards and racks etc., etc.

The Lot of Mild Steel Tanks, Cupboards and racks can be inspected by the Purchaser at General Stores Depot, Parel.

Terms:—10 P.C. Deposit in cash.

GANDHI & CO.,

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY (STABLES) AT MORELAND ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1938 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of Foras freehold land at Moreland Road with buildings, etc., admeasuring about 15496 sq. yards, Street Nos. 7, 8, 9, 9-A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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CLAUSES OF INCOME-TAX BILL

Critical Examination By Prof. Davar

The clauses of the Income-tax Bill, now before the Central Assembly were critically examined by Prof. Sohrab R. Davar at a meeting held on Saturday evening at Jinnah Hall.

Prof. Davar, in the course of his speech said:—

To begin with it has been repeatedly argued that Income-tax is a very logical tax because a person pays the tax in proportion to his income and that other indirect taxation is unfair in as much as the burden of taxation falls equally on the shoulder of the rich as well as the poor.

Considering however that all members of the society have to pay numerous indirect taxations which go considerably to add to their cost of living and in adition have to pay a tax on the income, it is but fair that the tax should be so levied as not to prove an undue burden. By this undue burden I mean such a burden on the middle class people as would deprive them of their margin of saving not only for the old age and the rainy day but also for investments in the industries of his own country.

The new Act seeks to make a radical alteration by enlarging the scope of the old section and brings within the purview of taxation the whole of the foreign income of a person resident and domiciled in British India whether brought into British India or not and also the whole of the foreign income from business, profession or vocation of a person resident but not domiciled in British India whether brought into British India or not.

INCOME OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The new Bill now seeks to bring in the Local authorities including of course the Municipal Corporation etc., under its purview by laying down to the effect that in case the Local authorities make profits from supplying a commodity or service outside its jurisdiction, those profits may be taxed.

DEPRECIATION CHARGE

With reference to depreciation following the recommendation of the Income-Tax Enquiry Report of 1936 it is now enacted that the depreciation instead of being charged in the accounts at their original cost shall be a charge on the reducing figure from year to year

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, who presided remarked that the income-tax was the only direct taxation according to which people paid taxes according to their capacity.

It was necessary and just that rich classes should be made to pay more income-tax.

RENT RESTRICTIONS NOT NECESSARY

"Agitation Is Futile And Hollow!"

In his "Some Observations" "on the proposed Rent Act or Acts," contained in a booklet sent to us, "with compliments," amongst other things, Mr. S. B. Rane, says as under:—

"All landlords in Bombay, particularly the middle class, must be feeling a great sign of relief at the statement made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Mr. Kher, in reply to the deputation headed by Mr. S. C. Joshi, regarding the introduction of the Rent Act in the Bombay Presidency, and I must congratulate the Prime Minister on not succumbing to the clever tactics adopted by the Association of tenants in Bombay, with a view to securing a hurried introduction of this piece of legislation. We welcome the Government proposal of starting an enquiry before taking any action.

RESTRICTION INDEFENSIBLE.

"A Rent Act can only be defended, if adopted as an emergency measure, in troublous times, such as those of war, when Government have a right to control all things including rents, nay, even to billet soldiers in private houses and to compell all citizens to ration them. But no Rent Act is defensible in peaceful times. The law of "supply" and "demand" cannot be interfered with in any State or Society, that has the least regard for stability. The Rent Act may be defended, if the State is prepared to be "Socialistic State."

After stating that the landlords would not resort to any demonstration tactics, if that be what the Prime Minister wanted, when the latter complained the other day that the millowners were not staging demonstrations to support their case, the observations continue that "they (the landlords) have submitted a well-reasoned representation to the Government, and they trust, the Government will give due weight to the same. Demonstrations are unnecessary and serve no useful purpose."

"On mints the Prime Minister seems to be convinced that the agitation in favour of Rent Act, is unwarranted, futile, and hollow. As a matter of formality, however, he may have thought of instituting a formal enquiry into the matter."

A WORD TO JOSHI

Then, in "a word to Mr. S. C. Joshi," the observations, continue: "Instead of getting a Rent Act, Mr. Joshi should seek the help of an institution like the Social Service League and establish small committees, composed of prominent landlords, and good tenants in the various wards of Bombay, especially in those where landlords are alleged to be tyrannical. He should not, however, fail to note the wards where tenants are harassing landlords by not paying rents under various pretexts. These committees should persuade landlords to reduce the rents and persuade tenants to pay their rents regularly".

Finally, a suggestion is made to the landlords that they should be merciful towards their tenants, in these times of cuts, economic distress and unemployment!

DECCAN COLLEGE PROPERTY

To Be Held In Trust By Board: High Court's Award In Appeal Case

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The suit in appeal in the Bombay High Court regarding the proposed disposal of the buildings and other property of the Deccan College was compromised on 14th April and a decree was passed by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia in terms of the settlement.

These provide that the property shall be held in trust by a board of five trustees to be known as the Deccan College Poona Trust.

The first board will consist of (1) Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, (2) Mr. W. Grieve, the Director of Public Instruction, (3) Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Baronet, (4) the Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Latthe and (5) Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

Any vacancy in the Board of Trustees will be filled by Government. The first two named trustees are 'ex-officio'.

The object of the trust is to utilise the college buildings, etc., in general for exclusively educational uses and in particular, for post-graduate and higher study in arts and science and for post-graduate study and research in Linguistics, History and Experimental Psychology with special reference to education. Linguistics will include the study of Vedic Sanskrit, Zenda and Pehlvi, Persian and Arabic, ancient and modern European languages, Classical Sanskrit, the Prakrits and modern Indian languages.

Government has agreed to spend Rs. 50,000 for putting the buildings in proper condition and for supplementing the equipments and will maintain the institution efficiently, subject to financial exigencies.

Government will also maintain as part of the Deccan College an institution for facilitating the study of experimental Psychology and for training students in courses leading up to the university degrees in education and teaching.

It will provide an initial equipment grant of Rs. 8,000 for this institution and undertake to maintain it.

Government will have power to lay down from time to time rules for the administration, management and running of the institution.

Government will be entitled to modify the scheme outlined above but such modification will be in consonance with the objects.

CONGRESS V. MAHASABHA

Contest For Vidarbha Local Bodies

AKOLA, April 23.

The Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee has decided to contest the elections to the local bodies in the Province. A separate Provincial Election Board consisting of 25 members has been formed with the Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani as President and Mr. Abasaheb Kulkarni as Secretary. Under the guidance and control of this Board, district, tahsil and municipal election boards have been constituted throughout the Province.

The Hindu Mahasabha and other parties have combined to fight the elections against the Congress. A keen contest is expected.—United Press.

W. I. F. A. NOTES

The Committee of the Western India Football Association, Ltd., have decided that the Harwood League (Division I) will start from the 21st May 1938.

The Harwood League (Division II) will commence on the 16th May 1938. Entries for Division II of the Harwood League are invited and should be made immediately to the Honorary Secretary, W.I.F.A. Ltd.

The following dates have been provisionally arranged

MEAKIN CUP.—To run from the 18th to 31st July 1938.

ROVERS CUP TOURNAMENT.—To commence from 1st August, 1938.

The date for the commencement of the Cossage Cup Tournament will be fixed later.

The Rugby Football Tournament dates have not yet been fixed, but an announcement regarding these will be made at the next Committee meeting.

Thanks to the co-operation of the Principal of St. Xaviers', the excellent ground owned by this Sporting College will be used for matches in the Harwood League (Division II). This means that three grounds will be available for matches in this Division.

It is announced that Her Highnes the Maharani of Rajpipla has kindly presented a shield to be known as the Rajpipla Shield, to be held by the Runners-up in the Nadkarni Tournament.

The following suspensions were made at the Committee meeting held on Tuesday, 19th April 1938:

Susaynathan, Bangalore Social F.C., for one month.

D. M. Mendon, Durgadevi XI, for two weeks.

Mari and Gopal, Georgian Sporting Association, for the remainder of the Nadkarni Tournament.

Monotolla, Cheshire Followers F.C., for one month.

Yagabaren, Bangalore Social F.C., sine die.

The Nadkarni Tournament is proceeding smoothly, and many interesting games have been seen at the Cooperage. The final is expected to take place on the 14th May 1938, but a definite announcement will be made later.

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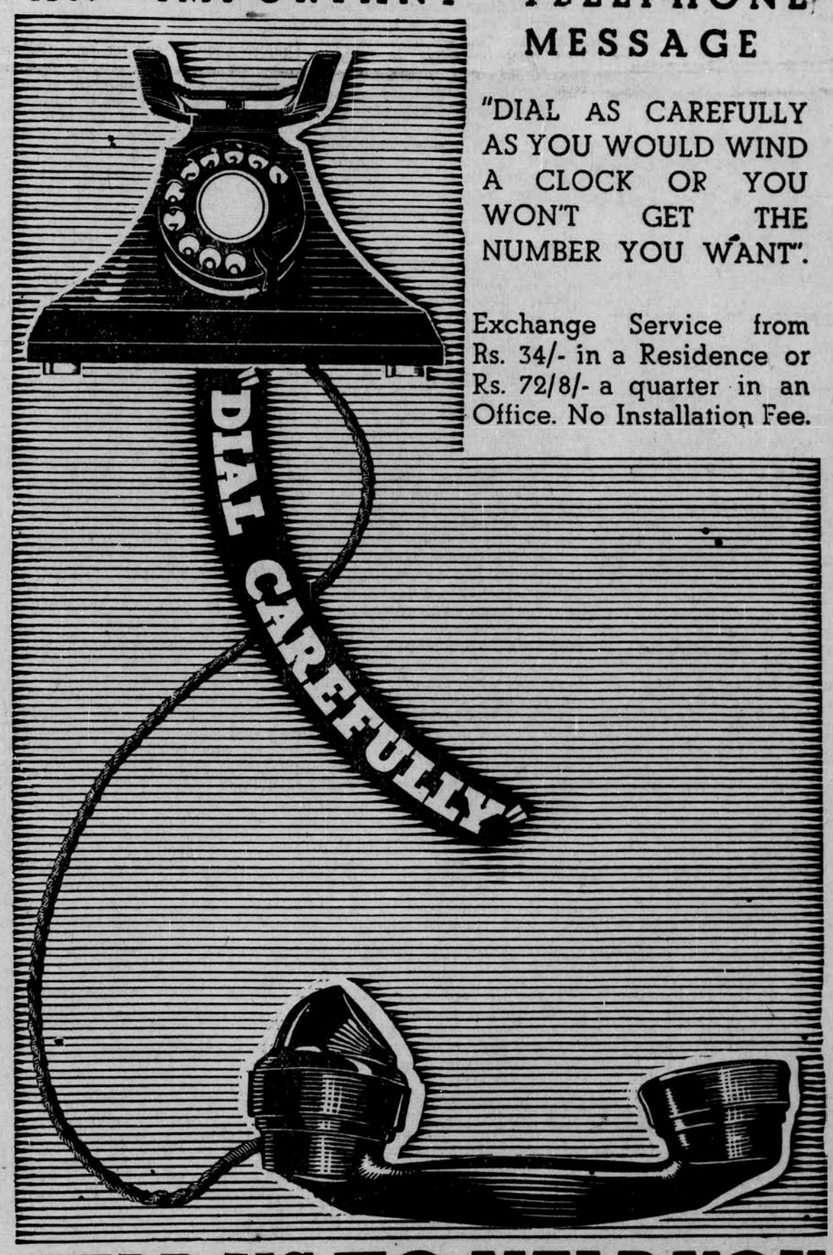

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BY B. N. DAS GUPTA, B.A., A.S.A.A., (Lond.) R.A.

Incorporated Accountant

Head of the Department of Commerce, Lucknow University.

The literature on Indian Income-tax Law is rather meagre considering the growing importance of the subject. In the present work an attempt is made to discuss the Income-tax Law as it is to analyse its Section into their essential elements; to concentrate particularly on those Sections which require clearer elucidation; to show its applications to concrete cases and its implications in relation to accounting, indicating some of the points where changes in law seem desirable.

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VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 19, P. O. KATRI SARAI, (Gaya).

"Save Brabourne Stadium From Financial Quagmire"

(Continued from page 12)

of game other than cricket and any form of athletics, sport, recreation, sporting event, entertainment, exhibition or display, and for holding meetings for any such form of game athletics, sport, recreation, sporting event, entertainment, exhibition or display.

(db) To afford to its Members all the usual privileges, advantages, conveniences and accommodation of a residential Club.

"2. By inserting in sub-clause (e) after the word "competitions" the following words "and matches and competitions in any other form of game, athletics, or sport, and all kinds of sporting events, entertainments, exhibitions and displays."

"3. By substituting in sub-clause (1) a comma for the full-stop after the word "tournament" and adding thereafter the words "or any other sporting events, or match or competition in any other form of game, athletics, or sport, and any kind of entertainment, exhibition or display.

"4. By inserting after sub-clause (n) the following new sub-clauses.

(na) To construct on any premises of the Club buildings of any kind for residential, commercial, sporting or other uses and to repair, or alter, or pull down, or demolish the same."

Sir Nowroji said that he would be away for a short time and that he had asked Sir H. P. Mody to take up the work in his place during his absence.

SIR N. SAKLATWALA'S SPEECH

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, K.B.E., C.I.E., at the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Cricket Club of India, held at the Brabourne Stadium yesterday.

"This Extraordinary General Meeting of the Club, has been called, as you will see from the notice, for the purpose of altering certain clauses of the Memorandum of Association of the Club. These changes are necessary in order to allow the Club to promote and organize all forms of sports, in addition to Cricket, as also to conform with the terms of the lease granted by the Government of Bombay. Before, however, dealing with the various changes proposed, I intend to give a short history of the Club, as well as call your attention to its financial position, which is so intimately bound up with the business of to-day's meeting.

CLUB'S HISTORY

Your Club was started in November 1933, with its Registered Office in Delhi, and with a nominal membership. The number of members on the Club's register to-date is 2,199, made up of 12 Patrons, 8 Vice-Patrons, 733 Founder Members, 615 Life Members, and 828 Ordinary Members.

On the 31st March 1937, your Club secured from the Government of Bombay, the lease of the present site, admeasuring in all about 83,526 square yards, for a period of 99 years, at an annual rental of Rs. 68,909. Under the lease, the Club has been allowed two years free building time, and since a deposit of Rs. 66,909 has already been paid, the first annual rent will be due for payment in February 1940.

THE SCHEME

In 1934, the Central Committee of the Club asked the Club's Architects, Messrs. Gregson, Batley & King, to prepare a scheme for a Stadium in Bombay, and for a Club House and its appurtenances. In 1935, the scheme was approved and was estimated to cost approximately Rs. 10 lacs. It was decided by the Committee of the Club, that this scheme should be developed, as and when funds were available. Sometime later, the President, the late Maharaja of Patiala, and the Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. S. De Mello, were authorised to proceed with the building programme of the Stadium in consultation with a Committee, known as the Local Committee, composed of His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. F. A. Cole, Mr. A. A. Jadenwala and myself. This Local Committee was instructed to scrutinize and pass the plans, etc., submitted by the Architects, but it was not to deal with any financial matters connected with the scheme. All tenders were to be called for by the Executive Committee in Delhi, and were to be opened by the President and the Honorary Secretary.

As it turned out, the Local Committee, except on one or two occasions, was never consulted with regard to the development of the scheme; tenders were received, opened and accepted in Delhi, and orders were placed by the Honorary Secretary in conjunction with the President. In October 1936, actual building operations were started on the site leased from Government. It appears that, owing to the arrangements already made for the visit of Lord Tennyson's team, the building of the Stadium and the Club House, was proceeded with at more than the normal speed. This, along with certain alterations and additions to the Stadium, involved a great deal of additional expenditure, which was not contemplated in the original scheme.

ACTUAL POSITION

Sometime before the completion of the work, in September or October 1937, it became obvious that the estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs would be greatly exceeded, and the attention of the President, was drawn to this fact. His late Highness showed great eagerness to tackle the financial aspect, but, owing to his failing health and his numerous preoccupations, he was unfortunately prevented from taking as great an interest in these matters as he might otherwise have done. It must be remembered, that the Bombay members of the Executive Committee, were not in a position to know that the original estimate would be or was being exceeded, until the building work had proceeded to a certain stage, and as soon as the real position became known, the Bombay members urged those who were dealing with the matter, that proper steps be taken to do away with all irregularities. Mr. DeMello has told the Committee, that in view of the rush and hurry in which the Stadium and the Club House were erected, it was not possible to take the sanction of the Committee at every step and for every item, and that he and the President placed orders themselves, as they were authorized to do, so as to avoid the delay which would otherwise arise, if meetings of the Executive Committee were to be called frequently, for the members of the Executive Committee were persons from different parts of India. It will be seen, therefore, that the Bombay members took up this question at the earliest possible moment.

URGENT MEETING

It was also difficult for the Bombay members of the Executive Committee, to raise any questions regarding the finances of the Club in December and January, while the matches with Lord Tennyson's team were being staged in the Stadium. However, they asked for an urgent meeting, and this was fixed for the 21st of February at Delhi. In spite of the importance of this meeting, it was disappointing to find no other members of the Executive Committee, except Mr. U. N. Sen of Delhi, attending, apart from the Bombay members. His Highness, the President, being too unwell, was also unable to attend. The whole question of the Club's financial position was gone into most thoroughly, and it was decided to hold a meeting in Bombay, in March, when the position was to be reviewed in view of certain schemes and promises of donations put forward by Mr. DeMello.

DeMELLO RESIGNS

At the meeting of the 16th March, it became more than ever apparent that, to meet the situation, the Secretariat of the Club, should be transferred to Bombay, and, in this way, it was hoped that various financial matters, could be better appreciated and could be dealt with more satisfactorily than had been done previously. Consequently on the 17th of March, Mr. DeMello tendered his resignation as Honorary Secretary of the Club and Mr. A. A. Jasdenwala was appointed in his place. I may say that the Club was exceedingly fortunate in getting Mr. Jasdenwala, to take up the very onerous duties of the Honorary Secretary, which would necessarily involve his devoting almost all his time to the Club's affairs. I am sure that Mr. Jasdenwala's appointment has the approval of all the members, as Mr. Jasdenwala is not only a capable businessman, but also a very keen sportsman. Since the assumption of office by Mr. Jasdenwala, the affairs of the Club have begun to run smoothly, and in a business-like way, and when it is remembered that all files, papers and documents were till then kept, in Delhi, Mr. Jasdenwala's task was by no means easy to sift the necessary information required to show the rue position of the Club's finances. To help Mr. Jasdenwala, in his work Mr. H. N Contractor, was appointed as Honorary Secretary of the Brabourne Stadium, and Mr. Contractor has relieved Mr. Jasdenwala, of a great deal of work, by handling all the routine and other matters pertaining more particularly to the local administration of the Club. The best thanks of the Club are due to these two gentlemen.

BUILDING DETAILS

Out of the 83,000 square yards, about 70,000 square yards has been already built upon. The details are:

A CLUB HOUSE—with 32 residential rooms and public rooms on the ground floor, completely furnished and equipped.

TWO PAVILIONS—the Governor's Pavilion and the President's Pavilion, both fully furnished and equipped.

A SWIMMING POOL 30' x 75'—complete with filtration plant and other fittings.

FOUR SQUASH COURTS—completely fitted.

SERVANTS QUARTERS on the south of the Club House with 22 single rooms.

NINE TENNIS COURTS—6 hard, including a centre court, with a stand to accommodate 2,500 spectators.

A CRICKET GROUND larger in area than Lords surrounded by a covered stadium to accommodate over 35,000 spectators. The stands have been named after "Ranji," the late Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

THE NORTH WEST stands facing Churchgate Street have further floor area of 13,368 square feet for shops and offices.

ACTUAL FIGURES

To summarize the financial position, I would like to give you the following figures:

It is estimated that the total cost of the scheme will amount to Rs. 19,60,000 against which Rs. 6,67,000 have already been paid. You will note that the original estimate has been greatly exceeded, but I do not wish to go in to any details regarding this, or to place the blame on any particular person or persons, and I shall much appreciate it if members do not embarras me by asking any questions regarding this excess expenditure incurred in the circumstances I have narrated above, although they have every right to do so. I may only say that, in each and every case, now, the bills are being scrutinized most carefully, and no payments are being made until the Committee is thoroughly satisfied with the correctness of these bills. All possible economies are being made and all avenues for increasing the revenues of the Club are being explored.

IMPORTANT QUESTION

The question we are faced with to-day, is, whether an attempt should be made to obtain sufficient finance, to meet our present liability, or whether to allow the Club to close down. I am convinced that it is the most anxious concern of not only the members of this Club, but also of lovers of sport throughout India, that this magnificent Club and great institution must be saved at all costs. To allow it to close down would be a tragedy and, if that ever happens,—and I need hardly say we shall do our very best to see it shall never happen—the stock of India's prestige throughout the sporting world will receive a serious set-back.

CLUB'S POSSIBILITIES

If the Club is to secure a loan, we must see what the prospects are of obtaining it. As we have closely worked it out, it appears that the Club has very great revenue-earning possibilities, especially in regard to Cricket. It has also such sources of income as rent from shops and from the vacant plot of land admeasuring 12,500 square yards on the north-east corner of the site. Games, other than Cricket, which may be staged in the Stadium, would also, we think, bring forth an appreciable income. Along with this, we must take into consideration the large membership of the Club, and the income which it would derive from fees as well as other revenue from games, catering and rooms in the Club House. As against the various sources of income, we have four main heads of expenditure, namely, (a) ground-rent amounting to Rs. 68,909, which is not payable until February 1940; (b) rates and tares amounting to about Rs. 30,000; (c) salaries amounting to about Rs. 32,400; and (d) the interest on any loan secured by the Club. On our estimates of the income, we feel that there should be a substantial surplus every year after meeting all the above charges and expenses. We feel that, if a loan to the extent of about Rs. 12 lakhs were to be secured by the issue of Debentures, repayable, say, in 7 year at 5 per cent. interest the Club would be able to meet its obligations and thenceforth could be run as a business proposition.

AN APPEAL

I would like to make an appeal here to the Founder Members. In November last they were approached for a further contribution to the Club, in view of the fact that they enjoy all the facilities offered by this luxurious Club, for an initial subscription of Rs. 100. The response to this appeal, has been extremely poor, especially from the Bombay members, although they take full advantage of the Club in Bombay. May I earnestly request each and every one of them to support the Club, to the best of their ability, by sending in their contributions? When, as I confidently expect, the Club makes good profit, these Founder Members will be amply recompensed for any assistance they may render at this stage.

SINK DIFFERENCE

Certain steps have already been taken towards raising a debenture loan with fair prospects of support. I am confident that, if the sporting public of India of all communities and the Ruling Princes interested in sport would co-operate, the task of putting the Club on its feet does not present any great difficulty. A national institute of this importance merits this effort, and I am sure, if we resolutely approach the task, sinking our differences, the Cricket Club of India will emerge from its present trials, and, in due time, takes its place amongst the best institutions in the country."

YESTERDAY Just Lubrication TODAY

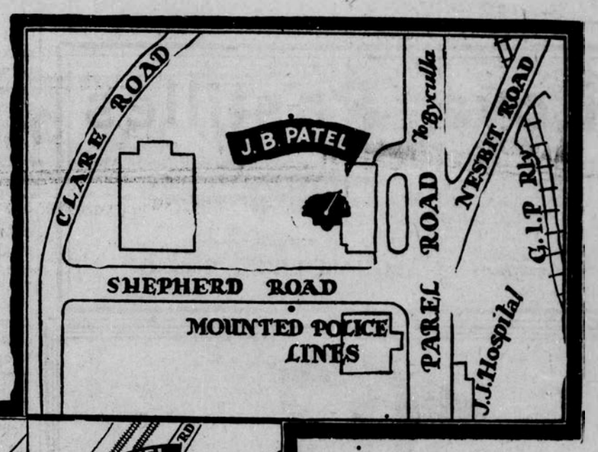
Progress in modern motor car construction has made Shell Specialised Lubrication Service essential, if your car is to maintain its peak of performance.

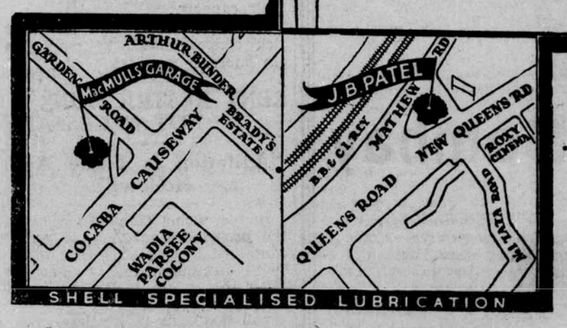
Be one of the first to take advantage of the new Lubrication Service. It will keep your car young, reduce running costs, and give you greater comfort.

Above is illustrated the sign of a new Lubricating Service inaugurated by Shell. Have your car lubricated in this specialised way at one of the S.S.L. Service stations.

We indicate below three Burmah-Shell Service stations, where Shell Specialised Lubrication is available.

SHELL Specialised LUBRICATION





J. B. PATEL, Mathew Road, BOMBAY.

Also At Parel Road, BOMBAY.

MACMULLS GARAGE, Colaba Causeway, BOMBAY.

Inserted by Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co., of India Ltd. (Incorporated in England) Agents

Wake up and drink Sal Hepatica

MINERAL SALT LAXATIVE—COMBATS ACIDITY

Here's your morning Health Drink—for 3 very good reasons. Sal Hepatica is a laxative, liver-liveners, and antacid combined. Get a bottle of Sal Hepatica today from your nearest chemist or stores.

Recommended by Physicians for 40 years.

PATHE
Daily: 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.
Ph' 41561
2nd GRAND WEEK!

NOTICE
Owing to CURFEW ORDER there will be no show at 10 p.m.

DEANNA DURBIN
STAYS ON AT

EROS

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Even the biggest Theatre of the FAR EAST was found too small to accommodate thousands of DEANNA'S admirers

Thousands have declared unequivocally that DEANNA IS AT HER BEST IN THIS GLORIOUS PICTURE.

Hear the most hauntingly enchanting voice of America's singing sweetheart—particularly when she sings "AVE MARIA."

This is the last chance—last week—to see this sparkling musical with finest cast ever assembled for a single film.

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

COMING ....
WITH
PEACE IN THIS CITY:
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
The PRABHAT Touch to SHRI KRISHNA
AT
CENTRAL
CINEMA: :GIRGAUM

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 11, 1994
Muslim: Safar 23, 1357
Parsi: Avan 22, 1307
Hightide: 7-53, 20-15
Lowtide: 12-39, 2-13
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 59m.

WORKERS CELEBRATE PARSHRAM JADAV'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), largely attended meeting of the textile workers was held at Fergusson Road to celebrate the 10th Death Anniversary of Parshram Jadav, a worker, who died as a result of firing at the commencement of the 1928 Textile GGeneral Strike. Comrade Bhise presided and Messrs. Patkar, Varaskar, Tambitkar, Dange and Nimbkar spoke. The speakers explained to the workers the significance of the Trade Union Unity, achieved at Nagpur and they outlined the work to be carried out to secure the demands of the Textile workers. The best celebration of the death anniversary of Parshram Jadav, they said, will be by their uniting under the flag of the union.

UNEMPLOYED MUSLIMS REGISTRATION OFFICE

A meeting was held in the B. B. Hall under the auspices of Young Men's Literary Society, Bohra Brotherhood and U. M. R. O., to condole the untimely death of Dr. Sir Mohd. Iqbal, the great Indian philosopher and poet.

Mr. M. A. Bari, the Hon. Superintendent of U. M. R. O., was in the chair. The President in his speech said that Sir Mahomed Iqbal's untimely death is an irreparable loss to the whole world of Poetry and Philosophy.

Humanitarian League

The following is a copy of the letter written by the Humanitarian League to the President, United States and Trustees of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, New York City:—

"On behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League, I convey very emphatic protest against the importation of monkeys into the United States from India for experimental and vivisectional purposes in connection with the President Roosevelt's campaign against poliomyelities.

"We believe that such an outrage is inexcusable, unnecessary and degrading to humanity from humanitarian considerations.

"Experience has proved that excessive use of serums, drugs and vaccines is mainly responsible for poliomyelities scourge. It is most unwise to add the horrors of vivisecting animals in the attempt to rectify the effects of careless living and improper sanitary control upon the part of human being.

"We, in India, who hold all life as sacred, view this attempt as a great offence to our religious sentiments and therefore request you to use all your influence to prevent the adoption of any policy degrading to public morals and offensive to other nations."

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"One Mile from Heaven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
EROS—"Mad about Music". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"South Riding". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of the Himalaya". Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soungadi". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Laina". Daily at 5 p.m.
MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar". Daily at 5-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily at 2-15 and 5-15 p.m.
PATHE—"Ali Baba Goes to Town" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Gold is where you find it." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 2-45 and 5-30 p.m.
WEST END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.

YOU HAVE SEEN
DEVIKA RANI
IN SEVERAL DIFFERENT ROLES AND WONDERED AT THE GREAT ABILITIES OF THIS GREAT ARTISTE
SEE HER NOW IN
Nirmala
BOMBAY TALKIES
Latest Film Masterpiece
Wherein She Surpasses All Previous Achievements
Co-starring:
ASHOK KUMAR
TWO SHOWS DAILY
2-45 and 5-30.
ROXY
TALKIES

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II.

a.m.
11-30 Recorded Indian music. 1-0 Market rates. 1-5 Recorded European music.

p.m.
5-30 Sadhvi Mirabai's Bhajans. 6-0 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Review of Gujarati books by Yagnik Shukla. 7-45 Master Navarang. 8-0 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 8-30 Commercial news. 8-45 A night in Arabia. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Master Navarang. 9-30 news. 9-45 Bombay Radio Parliament. Gambling of all kinds including betting at races should be heavily taxed. For: Pheroz Bharucha. Against: Tricumdas Dwarkadas. 10-0 Dominic Peretra: Violin recital. 10-20 Hazel David: Soprano. 10-30 Symphony night.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/6
TRANSMISSION I

a.m.
7-0 Lalit on the violin. 7-10 Announcements in Hindustani. 6-35 Karim Dad Khan. 6-55 Baharbai. 7-15 Khyber orchestra. 7-25 Nawabbai. 7-45 Tibbat. Talk in Hindustani by S. Y. A. Shah. 8-0 Karim Dad Khan. 8-20 Jaafar and Ummat. 8-25 Baharbai. 8-45 Khyber orchestra. 8-55 Nawabbai. News, Weather. 9-15 Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Karim Dad Khan. 10-0 Nawabbai. 10-20 Sitar solo. 10-35 Baharbai. Anwarbai of Agra. 7-25 Ghulam Najaf. 7-35 Majidanbai. 8-5 Tasadduq Husain. 8-25 AIR Orchestra. 8-35 Anwarbai of Agra. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon.
12-0 Seasonal songs.

p.m.
1-0 A diversity of ditties.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.
6-0 Musical Potpourri. 7-0 For villagers only. 8-0 Current events in Hindustani by Prof. Mujeeb. 8-15 Almamoon. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Herman Finck and his orchestra. 10-0 Fleet street through Indian eyes. By S. M. Telkar. 10-15 Edith Lorand and her Viennese orchestra. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

p.m.
6-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 Mood of the moment. 7-20 Majidanbai. 7-40 Kafi on Sitar. 7-50 Ghulam Najaf. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Ghulam Najaf. 10-00 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Anwarbai of Agra. 10-25 Tasadduq Husain. 10-45 Majidanbai. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

p.m.
12-36 Billy Faria. 12-51 Orchestral selections. Weather. 1-36 School Programme. History: India as seen by foreigners. 1-51 Craft of writing. 2-6 Ali Ahmed Khan. 2-21 Noonday melodies. 5-6 For countryside. 5-36 Kankabati. 5-51 Samaresh Chowdhury. 6-6 Variety of vocal music. 6-36 Jasakatha. 6-51 Parul Chowdhury. 7-6 The Jantri Sangha. 7-16 Binabani. Debi of Madhupur. 7-31 Bhishmadeb Chatterjee. 7-45 Highway laws. Talk in Bengali by Sourin Mukerjee. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Lalit Mohan Mukerjee. 8-41 Angurbala. 9-1 Commercial news. Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Vocal recital. 9-36 Atlantis and Lemuria. Noah's Deluge. Talk by C. F. Hooper. 9-51 Continental varieties.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s

p.m.
5-30 An hour with villagers. 6-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 6-35 Karim Dad Khan. 6-55 Baharbai. 7-15 Khyber orchestra. 7-25 Nawabbai. 7-45 Tibbat. Talk in Hindustani by S. Y. A. Shah. 8-0 Karim Dad Khan. 8-20 Jaafar and Ummat. 8-25 Baharbai. 8-45 Khyber orchestra. 8-55 Nawabbai. News, Weather. 9-15 Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Karim Dad Khan. 10-0 Nawabbai. 10-20 Sitar solo. 10-35 Baharbai.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p.m.
6-0 Classical music. 6-25 Ghulam Mohammad. 6-30 Religious music. 6-50 Feroze Nizami and Umra Zia Begam. Duet. 7-0 For countryside. 7-30 Recorded programme. 8-0 Umra Zia Begam. 8-15 Pataliputra. Talk in Hindustani by B. M. Dattatrya. 8-30 Classical music. 8-55 Haider Bakhsh. 9-0 Umra Zia Begam. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Talk by E. B. Wakefield. 10-0 Feroz Nizami. 10-25 Sardar Husain. 10-30 Umra Zia Begam. 10-50 Feroz Nizami and Umra Zia Begam.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

p.m.
6-30 S. V. Joshi. 6-50 Tara Rani. 7-10 Parshotam Narain. 7-15 B. S. Pathak. Bhajan. 7-45 Battles of Panipat I and II. Talk in Hindustani by Kali Das Kapur. 8-0 S. V. Joshi. 8-30 Lucknow orchestra. A film tune. 8-40 B. S. Pathak. 8-55 Tara Rani. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Tara Rani. 10-0 Concert.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.)
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m.)

p.m.
7-27 Announcements 7-30 In Town to-night. 8-0 Folkestone Municipal Orchestra. 8-30 Lines on the map: 4. 9-0 Friends to tea. 9-30 News. 9-50 To be announced. 10-0 Gershom Parkington Quintet.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes
GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m.)
GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.)

BUILD UP UNITED BENGALEE NATION

Hindu Sabhaites Urge Mahatma Not To Conclude Negotiations With Jinnah

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The coming Gandhi-Jinnah talks, the recent utterances of Mr. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister at the Muslim League meeting and the affairs of the Calcutta Corporation formed the subject matter of resolutions passed by the Executive Council of the Bengal Hindu Sabha, last night.

The Sabha earnestly appealed to Gandhiji not to conclude his negotiations with Mr. Jinnah, with reference to the readjustment of the communal award in its application to Bengal and the Punjab in any event without consulting such non-Congress political organisations of the Hindus and Sikhs as were vitally interested in the matter.

BUILD UP UNITED BENGALEE NATION

The Sabha called upon Mr. Fazlul Huq as a Bengalee and for the good name of Bengal to cease talking about tigers and lions, and to dedicate himself to the task of building up a united Bengalee nation the basis of the fundamental reality that Bengal's Hindus and Muslims belong to the same race, the same stock, speak the same language and possess a common literature to the greatness of which both Hindu and Muslim writers have contributed right through the centuries of its growth and development.

The Sabha called upon the rate-payers of Calcutta to make a point of selecting for the next Corporation election only such candidates as would discharge their duties as Councillors honestly, and fearlessly, irrespective of the question as to whether such candidates happened to be nominees of the Congress or not.

The Sabha also passed a resolution condoling the death of Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal.—A.P.

Wanted Rupees Five Crores For Making Primary Education Universal

Hon. Mr. Kher On Need Of Training Of Body And Mind

Presiding over the "Parents Day and Prize Distribution" function of the New Model High School, Chinch Bunder Road, Bombay, on Sunday, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, declared that it was the intention of Government to see that moneys spent on education would no more be wasted.

It was their experience, he added, that even when two crores of rupees had been spent on Primary Education, only 25 per cent. of students went up to the 4th Vernacular and the remaining 75 per cent. left schools early so that there was considerable wastage of moneys spent. In future, such wastage had to be stopped.

ROLE OF EDUCATION

Education was an important item in the progress of a nation. The main purpose of education was the training of the body and mind and the building up of their moral character, so that such an education would fit them for proper conduct and existence in future life.

In order to make Primary Education universal in the way they intended it to be done, at least three crores of rupees was required in addition to two crores of rupees already spent. In this connection, he referred to the criticisms made with regard to the Prohibition Policy of Government which some pointed out would entail on the Government a loss of revenue to the extent of three crores of rupees which could have been easily earmarked for education. The Premier thought that consideration of getting more revenue at the expense of the morale of a nation should not in any way influence a Popular Government. A graduate who was a drunkard was no good to the country.

After referring to the efforts made by Government for spreading Adult Education, Mr. Kher observed that it was a good sign that women were taking more active interest in the affairs of this country. Women had made themselves prominent in that function, and he was glad to say that their coming out into the public and taking more active interest in the affairs of the country was indeed a good sign.

ACTIVITIES OF N. M. H. SCHOOL

Mr. P. L. Mathias, Manager of the School, in reading the report, referred to its varied activities. He stated that the proposals which Government had been pleased to place before the Legislature regarding the reform of Primary Education should be generally welcomed by all those interested in the Primary System. The Paranjpe Plan, as they all knew, had led to some abuses.

"ILL-FOUNDED FEAR"

"The fear that the Bill leads to bureaucratisation of the Primary system," he added, "is not well founded". At any rate he hoped that there would be more efficiency, more security for teachers and less corruption in management. Concluding he appealed to all parents to co-operate with the school authorities in maintaining the regularity and discipline of their children without which there would be a poor response to their labour.

The cosmopolitan gathering was treated to a programme of songs and dances in which the children of the School participated. The School orchestra was in attendance.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister for Government of Bombay, after giving away the prizes stated that he felt glad to note that children of all communities received education in the school.

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES' NEW OFFICES,

DURING last year the Associated Cement Companies, Ltd. decided to organise an Architectural Competition in connection with their proposed New Premises at Queen's Road, Bombay. The Company was anxious to obtain a building which would be a dignified yet outstanding example of cement concrete construction and it was moreover their desire that it should be a competition open to the whole of India and to be conducted under the rules of the Indian Institute of Architects which is allied with the Royal Institute of British Architects. To act as a jury to adjudicate upon the work produced by this Competition the Company appointed as professional Assessors the well-known firm of local Architects, Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King. All members of the Indian Institute of Architects were circularised and advertisements appeared in the public press calling the attention of practising Architects in India to the Competition.

Conditions of Competition drawn up by the Assessors were forwarded to all Architects who applied for the same and in all 88 applications were received. In the middle of February last 35 designs were received in all and these after being duly numbered and scheduled were handed over to Messrs. Gregson, Batley & King for adjudication. The Award of the Assessors was made on the 18th of last month and the result was conveyed to all those who entered the Competition. During the course of the present month from April 26 to April 28 an Exhibition of all these drawings is to be held in the Town Hall, Bombay.

The designs were premiated as follows:—

(1) Messrs. Ballardie, Thompson & Matthews, Calcutta.
(2) Mr. S. H. Parelkar, Bombay.
(3 Messrs. Marathe & Co., Bombay.

Rs. 2,500/-, Rs. 1,500/- and Rs. 1,000/- were awarded to the first three premiated designs, respectively, the first prize money merging into the professional fees to be paid to the Calcutta Architects who will have the building carried out to their designs and under their supervision.

Police And Dangerous Persons

MR. N. M. JOSHI PLEADS FOR FULL CONSIDERATION OF BILL BY PUBLIC

Mr. N. M. Joshi, writes:—

It is regrettable that communal disturbances should have recently broken out in Bombay. The promptness and vigour shown by the Bombay Government in putting them down is commendable. But neither our horror for the disturbances nor our approval of the activity of the Government can be a justification for our remaining unconcerned over the permanent steps sought to be taken by the Government by widening the powers of the police to control the movements of the citizens with the intention of making it easy to the police to deal with such disturbances. The justification given for the new drastic legislation is that the High Court has decided that the police have no power to control the movements or actions of individuals apart from their actions or movements as members of such gangs. But the legislation, which is introduced, goes much beyond the necessity created by the decision of the High Court. In the first place the powers given by the intended legislation will apply not only to members of dangerous gangs but to all citizens. Secondly, power of the Courts to hear appeals against the decision of the police has been taken away except in a very small formal matter. Advantage is being taken of the panic created by the disturbances firstly to give to the police powers which ordinarily the public will not agree to give and, secondly, to divest the judiciary of their powers to safeguard the liberties of the citizens. An Executive Government, though a popular one, cannot have the same confidence as regards impartiality as the Judicial Court. Moreover, the policy under which the police acts is the policy of the Executive Government and it is unfair to expect relief from that Government from mistakes or misuse committed in carrying out that policy. The new Bill, therefore, is a serious encroachment on the Civil Liberties of the citizens of Bombay and it will be wrong that it should be passed; in any case it ought not to be passed without giving the public sufficient opportunity to consider its provisions in all their aspects. There is no case made for hurry. The present disturbances are under complete control and there is no need for adding to the powers in such drastic manner to meet the present occasion. If the powers are needed for the future the Bill should be considered after giving to the public full opportunities for its thorough consideration.

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That is also the basis of the cry to-day that it is in agriculture and agricultural pursuits that the salvation of India lies; that is also why the Congress Governments of the day are all out for the amelioration of the agricultural masses; and that is also why the educated unemployed are urged back to the fields from which their immediate forefathers fled in search of GOLD, leaving the GOLD in hand behind neglected.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY APRIL 25, 1938

THE UNITY MISSION

The statement that Gandhiji has issued with regard to his forthcoming interview with Mr. Jinnah is of a somewhat unexpected character. The feeling of despondency is stronger therein than that of hope. He himself notes that fact and admits: "I find myself for the first time during the past 50 years in a slough of despond. I don't consider myself fit for negotiations or any such things for the moment." This, we believe, is due, on the one hand, to his present ill-health and, on the other, to the recent communal disturbances in various parts of the country and the bitter statements and counter-statements they have brought forth. His object in publicly admitting his despondency is probably to warn the public against entertaining too high hopes about the interview. But the warning is superfluous as bitter past experience has made many people somewhat sceptical about the success of communal negotiations in the present state of things.

Ground For Hope

It must be noted, however, that the position is not beyond hope. While Gandhiji may have had reason to feel that "all before him is darkness," the darkness is not without some cheering streaks of light. The very distress that has been caused by communal strife has made many hearts yearn for a settlement at any cost, and signs are not wanting of this encouraging fact. To take the latest example, in the village of Bhui in Patna District, which was the scene of a communal riot last year, the Hindu residents of the village raised Rs. 1,500 among themselves and paid the fine of Rs. 500 each imposed on three Muslims in connection with the trouble. As a result of the joint petition filed by both Hindus and Muslims after composing their differences, the special police quartered in the village under the orders of the Interim Ministry last year have been withdrawn. Admiring this peace and goodwill of the Hindus, the Muslims of the village joined their Hindus brethren in large numbers in celebrating "Holi" as a common festival. This striking example of communal goodwill is bound to be emulated in various other parts of the country. It is also encourging to learn from Gandhiji that he has received letters from several persons offering themselves as volunteers ready to immolate themselves at times of rioting and the like.

God-speed

One of the most encouraging facts is that this time Gandhiji has himself taken the initiative in arranging the present negotiations with Mr. Jinnah and has given a public assurance that he will "not leave a single stone unturned to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity." From the public he asks but little. He says: "I ask the public not to attach any exaggerated importance to the interview. But I ask all lovers of communal peace to pray that God of truth and love may give us both the right spirit and the right word and use us for the good of the dumb millions of India." Lovers of communal peace should do a great deal more to deserve that description of themselves and to help the great mission that Gandhiji has undertaken. This is no ordinary affair. If it fails, it will make subsequent missions much harder. It is, therefore, the duty of all responsible leaders to do everything possible to help a settlement, at least to refrain from doing or saying anything likely to prejudice it. The present negotiations may be protracted as more formal ones may be necessary between the President of the Congress and the President of the Muslim League. And all these days a friendly atmosphere must be maintained by all humanly possible means. The humblest should strive to work in the spirit of the villagers of Bhui. A good example may often be as infectious as a bad one. There are literally no limits to the triumphs of pure non-violence. Its effect on the Frontier Province is nothing short of miracle. And who can say there will not be more like that? "God fulfils himself," says Gandhiji, "in strange ways. He may, in a manner least known to us both, fulfil himself through the interview and open a way to an honourable understanding between the two communities. It is in that hope that I am looking forward to the forthcoming talk." We wish the two god-speed.

The Englishman Explains

Elsewhere we reproduce a letter from an Indian of Hyderabad, the son of a Knight, which appeared in a British journal, "The Aeroplane", and the reply of the latter. We should like Indians to read particularly the reply of the Editor of "The Aeroplane" carefully. It is a full exposition of the mentality of the average Englishman suffering from pride in his Imperial heritage. The man, whatever his failings from the social and human points of view, is not to blame. He represents the mind of his class and speaks with remarkable fidelity the language of "God's Own Englishmen" who, according to them, were sent by Providence to rule over us. It is easy enough to comment upon the Editor's arguments in language which he richly deserves. But that can serve no useful purpose. We would rather draw the attention of our own countrymen to the racial contempt in which the Englishman consciously holds us. Why? The answer is that his provocative superiority is due to our status. The Englishman has a very healthy respect for power and independence. If Indians achieve these no Englishman will ever dare to insult them. Indeed he will be only too willing to bow before Indians even in fulsome flattery.

An Emergency Measure

In view of the terrible experiences of recent repeated riots in the city, the public will readily support the principle of the Bombay Government's Bill to amend the City Police Act of 1902. A section in that Act enables the Police Commissioner to deport persons belonging to any gang or body of persons, causing or likely to cause danger to the city of Bombay. And action was often taken under this section. But in a recent case in the High Court the Chief Justice has held that the section as it stands cannot empower the Commissioner to deport any one whom he regards as a dangerous character "apart from his actions as a member of a gang." But under the amending Bill the Commissioner can deport any person "if in the opinion of the Commissioner his presence, movements or acts, is or are causing or calculated to cause danger or alarm, or a reasonable suspicion that unlawful designs are entertained by such person." The change obviously vests in the Commissioner extraordinary powers which, ordinarily, would be a menace to civil liberties. But under a Ministry wholly responsible to the legislature the danger is reduced to a minimum. Another safeguard is that the Commissioner's order is appealable to the Government. Nevertheless, we agree with Mr. N. M. Joshi that the safeguard of appeal to the Courts against the order of the Police Commissioner should be provided in the Bill.

LEADING LIGHTS OF BOMBAY BAR

Motilal Setalvad

(By J.)

Motilal Setalvad—the Advocate-General. It is about nine years to-day when first I came to know him. It was my great good fortune to be on the same boat as he. We sat at the same table myself a budding barrister, Motilal, a veteran of the Bombay Bar.

My first impressions of him after a lapse of so many years are rather vague. But I still can recall the embarrassing moment when first he broke the ice and started the conversation with me with a sudden query: "Do you also come from Bombay? I thought you were from the North." A very polite query indeed but it was embarrassing to me because it had followed upon my asking my neighbour on my left at the table in Gujrati who the stern-looking gentleman on my right was. I thought that Motilal would not understand Gujrati. Hence the above question spoken in Gujrati came as a shock to me. I hurriedly replied 'yes' There he sat unpurturbed, and there sat I silent in my embarrassment and thus it was that Motilal and myself for the first time met. I looked at him sideways. I saw a countenance severe in the extreme, a high intellectual forehead topped with silver grey hair, big black eyes that seemed to stare critically at the world and it's ways, a firm mouth merging in a double chin—in short, I saw before me a man with a strong personality on whom dignity sat with a natural grace. And as I gazed at him I wondered what profession he belonged to not knowing then that he was one of the luminaries of the Bombay Bar who nine years later was destined to be my leader.

Disarming Smile

And then Motilal smiled—a very contagious smile—a smile that completely dissipated the severity of his physiognomy changing his severe facial expression into one of amiability. Therein lies the charm of Motilal's personality. At first his severity of expression repulses one but his smile disarms all. It acted like a charm on me, destroying all signs of diffidence and embarrassment in me. And later I discovered that this same smile helped him to disarm his opponents and win over the judges while he pleaded his client's case.

These is another delightful characteristic about Motilal. From describing his smile I am naturally led on to speak of the way he laughs. His laugh makes one laugh with him and at him—at him because he rolls his shoulders. He reminded me of a polar bear shaking the ice-flakes off its shoulders. His whole frame (and a broad round form it is) is convulsed in laughter. One would expect a roar to result after such vigorous body-work but no—the laugh is a soundless one. In fact he laughs with his shoulders and not from his throat.

He is a good loser. He laugns the loudest, that is, rocks his shoulders most vigorously when the laugh is against himself or his clients' case.

There are other reminiscences of Motilal of that voyage nine years ago. I recall a conversation with him. I had asked him what his theories were of the "Great Beyond". "Nothingness" he replied. "Then are you a follower of Buddhism and the doctrines that religion preaches.'? He said "oh! no. By "nothingness" I mean "Nothing". I am a lawyer. Unless I have evidence before me to weigh an issue in its true perspective I form no opinions. None of the theories of religion which try to explain the "Great Beyond" appeal to me Therefore, this problem remains unsolved for me."

A Scholar

During that voyage I had a gleam at one side of Motilal which few at the Bombay Bar know anything about—Motilal the scholar. Every morning on board the ship I found him with a work of Dante in his hands. He was not first reading through it but was with notes and criticism analysing every sentence, every word exhibiting an attitude of mind so typical of a well-trained lawyer.

As counsel—we know Motilal so well—of his strict adherence to the best traditions of the Bar,

(Continued on page 7, column 6.)

OUR INCREASING POPULATION

A Problem Not A Scare

(By G. D. Kulkarni)

In the issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" of the 18th instant, there appears an article written by Dr C. Narayan Menon, M.A., Ph.D., under the heading "The Population Scare'. An attempt is made here to meet the arguments advanced by that writer.

Fortunately, many of our national leaders also agree with us that it is necessary to restrict our numbers. Some of them do differ from the birth-controllers regarding the methods to be adopted to achieve that end but the principle of the control of population is accepted by them. The most recent and authoritative opinion in this respect is expressed by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress, this year He states: "If the population goes up by leaps and bounds, as it has done in the recent past, our plans are likely to fall through."

Density Of Population

Dr. Menon has compared the density of England with that of India and has come to the conclusion that India is not overpopulated. In the first place, it cannot be forgotten that what is possible in a particular area need not be necessarily so in another one which is many times bigger than the former one. Industrial cities like Bombay may maintain lakhs of people in a small compass. A village in the Cochin State has the density of 4,090 persons per square mile. But if from this one were to jump to the conclusion that the whole of our country could support population equally dense, it would be totally wrong. India can be compared in this respect with Europe as a whole and not with England alone.

Secondly, England had exceptional opportunities for its industrial expansion. She could amass plenty of capital through her conquests of foreign countries and the enterprising spirit of her sons and daughters and that capital could be very advantageously utilised in the employment of machinery in which she happened to be the pioneer. Her ample supply of coal and iron also stood her in good stead in gaining industrial supremacy. Countries like England and Germany could command the markets of the whole world at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. It is obvious that such exceptional opportunities are impossible to be obtained by our country especially in this age of prohibitive tariffs everywhere. Again, the ways adopted by England to be rich are surely not imitable by our nation, which prides itself upon its spiritual heritage.

Moreover, sane people in England do realise that that country is overpopulated and try to impress upon the minds of their countrymen the necessity for further reduction of their numbers. "The New Generation", the organ of the birth-control movement in England, is always at this job. In its issue for September 1936, it says: "Britain depends for 60 per cent. of her food on ships from overseas. In the next war there will be thousands of aeroplanes watching for ships like owls for mice. What with aeroplanes and submarines, few ships will be able to bring food to our ports. The only means of safety is to reduce our population so as to make it as self-supporting as possible. The way to do that is by birth-control."

Inadequate Resources In India

The view that "there are in India no limits to agricultural improvement with the advance of science" is not warranted by facts. The chief requisites in agriculture are soil, water, manures, seeds, implements and motive power. Success in this line can be obtained only when all these are sufficient and satisfactory. In spite of popular notion to the contrary, there is no "abundance" of fertile land in our country and the other factors are also strictly limited. Depletion of forests and pastures through the growth of population has told heavily upon the supply of sufficient rainfall, manures, and cattle. Except in Assam there is dearth of fertile land everywhere.

Dr. Menon states: "The present yield of rice per acre in India is 863 bushels while in Japan it is 2,350. India can triple her production without increasing the area under cultivation." Even assuming the accuracy of the figures we find that here again the fallacy noticed while dealing with the question of the density of population is apparent. What is possible in a small area cannot be expected as a matter of course in a bigger one. There is a vast difference between the acreages under rice in India and Japan. Besides this, the Japanese may be more fortunate regarding the fertility of the soil, the supply of manures and the other factors conducive to successful agriculture. Moreover, the economic condition of the Japanese is far from satisfactory.

Inadequate Production

There is one fact that must be specifically remembered in this connection. Production can and does increase often but the chief point is whether that increase is in the proportion with the increase of population. Exceptions apart, population does tend to outrun the means of subsistence unless it is deliberately checked and that is the greatest difficulty. It is no use, therefore, merely searching for the possibilities of the expansion of pro-

(Continued on page 10, column 6.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ANGLO-EIRE AGREEMENT.

Details of the surprise Anglo-Eire agreement are not yet available. But from the hints and forecasts of the terms it appears that the Irish, so far from being the losers, have, broadly speaking, scored a victory. The main points of dispute were the questions of a five-million annuity to Britain and of the partition. The annuity question has been settled to the distinctive advantage of Eire. For the penal duties on Irish agricultural produce, provoked by the suspension of the annuity, have gone. As to the annuity Britain has agreed to receive only half-a million provided Eire spends some portion of the balance on defence which of course that country like others has to do in any case. And then it is also reported that Britain will withdraw her troops from Irish ports. The gain of Britain in this connection is that she has secured Ireland's full co-operation for the purposes of defence and defence preparations. As to the partition question it is unchanged, "though", as a London report says, "the tendency of the Agreement will be to induce North Ireland to enter into close relations with Eire."

A DISTINCT GAIN

This is really a very distinct gain for Eire. It commits Britain to refrain from working *against* union of the North with Eire. And if Britain honours her obligation in its spirit the North will sooner than latter join Eire. We say this because the history of the Ulster question clearly proves that the opposition to a United Ireland was engineered and supported from Britain. Indeed it is Britain that created, or shall we say invented, an Ulster question for the obvious purpose of defeating Ireland's demand for freedom. The Tory party had been openly working in that behalf and it is common knowledge that "Unionists" of Ulster are more than spiritual brethren to the "Unionists"—that is, the Tories—of Britain and that "Unionism" in both cases means Anglo-Irish Union. It is also common knowledge that the former have been deriving moral support and encouragement from the latter. If, therefore, they are deprived of that support, it is only natural that they will begin to get closer to Eire. Meanwhile Mr. De Valera's work of formalising in constitutional ways the republican character of the Irish regime goes on steadily.

THEIR SPECIAL BURDEN

Gandhiji has felt constrained to issue a public warning that "Ministers and the legislators have to be watchful of their own personal and public conduct". We do not know if any actual lapses have called forth this general warning. Probably there have been a sufficiently large number of complaints about lapses to justify the warning. Gandhiji's main point is that Ministers and legislators "have to be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion". This applies to all responsible workers, but particularly to those who belong to a national institution like the Congress. For, as Gandhiji himself points out, a Congressman's lapse means a blow to the Congress. Gandhiji's leadership of the Congress, even apart from its own intrinsic greatness, has led people to expect a very high standard of rectitude from all Congress workers, both in the legislatures and outside them. That is a great honour to the workers but it also imposes a heavy responsibility upon them. They should deserve the honour by discharging the responsibility to the full.

SOCIAL SERVICE

The Bombay Social Workers' Conference, held in this city during the week-end, will have served a useful purpose if it encourages organised social service on a wider scale than is the case at present Mr. K F. Nariman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, made out a strong case for social service pointing out how it works as "a great cementing and unifying factor in society, bringing together in the common tie of universal service, all parties, all classes, all schools of thought, all sects and communities." Mr. N. M. Joshi, the President of the Conference, emphasized the vastness of social service and the consequent need for careful planning and the division of work among Government local bodies and private institutions. The Social Service League, one of the best known institutions of the kind in the Presidency, may well take the initiative in drawing up such a plan and press it upon Government and local bodies.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Among the institutions which are devoting themselves to the welfare of homeless children, a prominent mention must be made of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. During the last year sixty orphans were admitted into the Home of the Society, the inmates of which are being properly educated and looked after. Apart from the fact that there is an urgent and pressing need for the extension of accommodation, the Society is finding it difficult even to continue its present activities owing to financial stringency. The current accounts reveal a deficiency of more than five thousand rupees which must be made good if the Society is to be enabled to continue its valuable work. The proper care of homeless children is not only a moral obligation but also a social insurance. We, therefore, cordially endorse the appeal made by the Mayor of Bombay for generous contributions to the funds of the Society, which is being managed by a Committee of distinguished citizens.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"This much is evident that before the invincible potentialities of this new group of Powers (Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis) both from a geographical and a strategical point of view, the other opposing Powers were rendered hopelessly outwitted and it is a relief to find that a British statesman was found who saw the impossibility of the situation and had the courage to acknowledge its reality."

Calcutta Muslim League Daily.

* * *

According to Messrs More and Gaikwad (Bombay M.L.A.'s) "uneducated people who were members of the School Boards worked more sincerely in the cause of education than the educated people."

Here, is a brilliant solution of a very difficult problem. If you want to spread education do it through illiteracy.

* * *

Apropos of the clove picketing incidents on Saturday last, "There was" says an Anglo-Indian report, "much shouting and pushing and some bags fell on the pickets".

Unfortunately, the scribe changed his mind and did not go on to write that it was all really done in a vigorously friendly spirit and that the fall of the bags was merely an accidental result of the rush of merchants and coolies to greet the pickets and shake them by the hand.

* * *

It is reported that Lady Erskine has bagged a tiger in the North Coimbatore forests.

Not, we hope, one of the members of the..... No he couldn't have been found non-vocally prowling about there.

* * *

Mr. A. H. Byrt, the Delhi-Simla correspondent of the "Times of India", has retired and left for "Home".

Our good wishes go with him. We will miss his picturesque and highly artistic despatches which never failed to cheer and amuse a jaded and blase public.

Mr. Byrt and his pen will, of course, miss and fret for the pomp and pageantry of the Vice-regal Court, but he can take consolation in the satisfaction that he served his "old country" well, in the good old ways.

* * *

Mr. Byrt, we are told, was well-known to successive Viceroys, members of the Government and members of both Houses of Legislatures.

Particularly to the late Vithalbhai Patel.

* * *

But we *will* miss Mr. Byrt—unless he has left his noble task in equally worthy hands.

* * *

London, we are told, is shortly going to have a "National" Theatre.

It would be so appropriate if the theatre were inaugurated with a series of melo-dramatic "Farces of Realism" under the management of the "Shiver Sisters' also known as the "Cliveden Set."

* * *

Great importance rightly attaches to the visit to Lord Halifax of League Secretary-General on the eve of the League Council meeting to discuss Britain's proposal regarding Abyssinia, suggests a report.

And more so in view of the fact that Count Grandi, along with Earl Baldwin, is staying at Windsor as a Royal Guest.

* * *

The British Government have replied to Mexico that although the Mexican Eagle Company may be a Mexican entity, they were intervening "on behalf of a very large majority of shareholders who are British."

You note the pretty distinction?

* * *

A litigious man was forced to leave on a long journey before the conclusion of a suit he had brought against a neighbour. He left instructions with his counsel that the verdict should be sent him by wire.

Two days later he received this telegram: "Right has triumphed". At once he wired back. "Appeal immediately."

Hush Hush Policy Won't Banish

Prostitution And Venereal Disease

Colonel Jelal Shah Says Public Must Face Facts

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE MUST END

"The only commonsense course would be to face facts as they are and to deal with the problem of prostitution and venereal disease on the lines most likely to safeguard and maintain the health and well-being of the present and future generations," observed Lt.-Colonel Jelal Shah Venereal Specialist to Government of Bombay, concluding the paper that he read at the Social Workers Conference held in Bombay.

Below we reproduce important extracts from the paper:—

It is common knowledge that prostitution is one of the main contributory factors to the incidence of venereal disease. What does not, however, appear to be sufficiently realised is the significant act that prostitutes after all are drawn from the female half of the human population and that a certain proportion of the male section of the community from the other half, who indulge in promiscuous sexual intercourse, cannot be exonerated from the blame and must be held equally responsible for spreading venereal infection.

It goes without saying that if a woman takes to the profession of prostitution she must sooner or later contait veneral disease Likewise, if a man indulges in promiscuous sexual intercourse he will necessarily run the risk of venereal infection. The net result will be that large numbers of men and women will thus become infected and that these infected persons, belonging to both sexes, will in due course cause fresh infection among others.

MORE FATAL THAN EPIDEMICS

In one or two important respects venereal disease differs from other diseases. In practically all other complaints the individual who recovers from illness, ceases to be a source of danger to others either immediately on recovery or after a specified time, which varies in different infections. A venereal patient, on the other hand, may remain infected and continue to infect others even many months, nay many years, after apparent cure and freedom from symptoms.

Venereal disease (syphilis) not only may remain latent or quiescent in the individual for many years but ,unlike other infectious or contagious diseases, is transmitted to the second and even third generations and is a hereditary disease in the real sense of the word.

It will perhaps be no exaggeration to say that in this country more people die of complications directly or indirectly due to venereal infection than even of tuberculosis, cancer, small-pox, plague, typhoid, malaria, etc.

REGISTRATION NOT ENOUGH.

The importance of venereal disease with regard to public health should, therefore, be obvious.

Likewise, the important role of prostitution with regard to public health will now be readily understood

It is, therefore, clear that in the interest of public health the relationship between prostitution and venereal disease needs the most earnest consideration at the hands of all concerned—the State, local bodies, educational authorities ,large employers of labour, etc

Registration and medical supervision of prostitutes, of course, have been advocated and adopted in many countries in the past but, as will be explained later, such measures cannot be relied upon and, as expected, results have by no means justified their enforcement so far as the incidence of venereal disease is concerned. In fact in some countries it is being seriously considered to-day whether the practice of medical supervision of prostitutes should not be given up.

To begin with, if medical supervision of prostitutes is enforced the practice must necessarily apply to professional prostitutes only, the amateur prostitutes and the offending males going scot free and continuing to spread infection without let or hindrance Nobody has so far suggested that amateur prostitutes and all men exposed to infection should also be registered and supervised medically! If this were possible, the proposal would receive my warm support!

This point can perhaps be made clearer by a simple illustration. We suppose that a prostitute has been submitted to the usual monthly, fortnightly or even weekly inspection by a doctor, and found entirely free from venereal disease. On the strength of this finding, she is granted a licence, which will rightly be accepted by the public as the official hall-mark of freedom from venereal disease, and armed with this authority she will be permitted to practise her profession.

The first man she takes into her favour in the evening may infect her with venereal disease. She will pass on the infection to her subsequent visitors the same night and in all probability she will continue infecting several men before the next inspection, which may be anything from a week to a month hence, when her condition is diagnosed by a doctor and her licence withdrawn!

PROPHYLACTIC TREATMENT

The only effective method for the prevention of venereal disease among prostitutes, as in all other cases, would be to make them realise that these diseases are preventable and that it would be advisable in the interest of their own health that they should submit themselves to prophylactic (preventive) treatment nightly or in the morning at the conclusion of their daily activities.

Sufficient public venereal clinics located in various parts of the city, adequately equipped and staffed, and kept open day and night, can be visited by prostitutes for prophylactic treatment, which, if undertaken within 6-12 hours after exposure to infection, is generally effective for the purpose.

Have medical supervision of prostitutes by all means but, if a medical staff is to be provided, I would suggest their employment primarily on prophylactic duty They should be empowered to submit prostitutes regularly once or preferably twice a day to efficient prophylactic treatment, even if necessary in the prostitutes' homes.

The medical staff should also be authorised to make suitable arrangements in hospitals or clinics for the efficient treatment of prostitutes found actually suffering from venereal disease.

Prevention is always better than cure and if and when the entire population, including prostitutes, come to realise the importance and necessity for prophylactic treatment as a routine measure, after promiscuous sexual intercourse, we can look forward to an appreciable progress in the campaign against venereal disease Short of this, I venture to think, no measure, so far advocated, including medical supervision and registration of prostitutes, is likely to prove effective.

We try to prevent plague, smallpox, typhoid, cholera, etc., by prophylactic measures. Why should veneral disease, perhaps the most formidable and yet the most easily preventable scourge of all, be neglected in this respect merely because in the majority of cases infection occurs through sexual intercourse?

In my official capacity as Veneral Specialist to the Bombay Government, I considered it absolutely necessary in the ordinary course of my duties, as soon as I took over my appointment in 1931, to recommend that Government Hospitals in the City of Bombay should be equipped with prophylactic treatment centres to be kept open day and night.

HUSH HUSH POLICY OUT-OF-DATE

It cannot be too emphatically urged that we can only hope to achieve anything like reasonable success in the campaign against venereal disease if the entire adult population, both males and females, are made to realise the importance and necessity for prompt prophylactic treatment on all occasions when promiscuous sexual intercourse occurs and for adequate and efficient treatment of the established disease.

It is now too late in the day to discuss whether or not prostitution should be abolished as it spreads venereal disease, if not for anything else! We know now that prostitutes are not the only culprits.

It is an encouraging and refreshing sign of the times that the hush-hush policy so far observed in respect of venereal disease is rapidly giving way to a saner and more broad-minded outlook of life regarding this all-important problem.

No country can afford to ignore the veneral problem which must always receive the fullest consideration from the authorities concerned. As prostitution is one of the main contributory causes to the incidence of venereal disease it stands to reason that it must also necessarily receive the utmost consideration.

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE

We are on the present occasion merely concerned with the public health aspect of prostitution and it is hoped that there will be general agreement with the view, which I have ventured to express, that medical supervision and registration of prostitutes will not by itself solve the problem of venereal disease, which must necessarily be tackled in a different way, on the lines which I have made bold to commend for favour of public consideration and approval.

The conspiracy of silence regarding venereal diseases, as indeed regarding sexual problems generally, and the cloud of ignorance and concealment, which has for so long surrounded these questions, are happily being dissipated.

As stated by the present Minister of Health in England on a recent occasion, the time for false raticence and for official silence has long gone by.

No national health campaign can ever gain its aims and objects if tt ignores the venereal problem, which ie essentially a public health question.

Victory can only be achieved when a force as formidable as venereal disease itself can be overcome, namely, the force of ignorance.

Publicity campaigns, for the education and enlightenment of the entire adult population of both sexes, including, of course, professional prostitutes, must go hand in hand with the provision of sufficient facilities for free and confidential treatment, both preventive and curative, of venereal disease

In England and Wales to-day there are as many as 190 treatment centres for venereal disease, which possibly may not be sufficient all the same. In a vast country like India, I leave you to guess how many treatment centres would be necessary if the problem is to be adequately dealt with.

It is not the prostitute alone who spreads venereal disease but if all prostitutes and others, who indulge in promiscuous sexual intercourse, are made to realise, firstly, that venereal disease can be easily prevented by suitable preventive treatment after exposure to infection and, secondly, that venereal disease needs prompt and efficient treatment, often for long periods after the disappearance of external signs, we can only then hope to look forward with some confidence to the success of the campaign against venereal disease.

FACE FACTS

We are not on this occasion concerned with the controversial questions whether prostitution as an institution should or should not be abolished and whether or not prophylactic treatment of venereal disease is likely to serve as an incentive rather than a deterrant to indulgence in promiscuous sexual intercourse.

As, however, neither prostitution nor indulgence in promiscuous sexual intercourse on the part of both males and females is likely to be eliminated from the surface of the globe in the near future, if human nature is correctly understood, the only common sense course would be to face facts as they are and, alike from the points of view of the individual, the community and the country, to deal with the problem of prostitution and venereal disease on the lines most likely to safeguard and maintain the health and well-being of the present and future generations.

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BRITAIN'S PROTEST TO EGYPT

Increased Tariffs Will Further Damage Trade, Says Note

CAIRO, April 23.

The British Embassy has handed the Egyptian Government a note expressing the British Government's serious misgivings regarding the increases in tariffs on cotton piecegoods and yarns instituted on April 11.

The Note declares that Britain considers the tariffs may further damage trade between Lancashire and Egypt.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL GRAND PRIX

Won By Frenchman Dreyfus

CORK, April 23.

The Frenchman Rene Dreyfus, driving a 'Delahaye' won the International Grandprix over a 200 miles course consisting of 33—E laps in record time of two hours nine minutes forty seconds at an average speed of 92 point 95 miles per hour.

Prince Birabongse of Siam driving a 'maserati' was second with two hours eleven minutes thirty seconds at an average speed of 91 point 66.

Legerard on a 'delage' was third and completed 30 laps in his two hours ten minutes 47 seconds at an average speed of 83 point 78.

Dreyfus twice broke the lap record, his best effort being 95 point 71 miles per hour.

G. P. Wakefiled, driving a 'maserati' crashed and was removed to hospital but he was not seriously injured.

The preceding race for light cars, over 75 miles was won by Prince Birabongse driving an 'Era' at a speed of 91 point 47 miles per hour. The second was Dobson on an Era.'—Reuter's Special.

FOREIGN DEBT OF BRAZIL

President Vargas' Plea For Nationalisation

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 23.

President Vargas at a press conference said that Brazil was willing to resume payments of Foreign Debt Service if the trade balance was large enough after re-adjustment of her economy, otherwise the only way envisaged was nationalisation of foreign debt through the conversion of bonds into national currency "this will show our willingness to pay. Time and circumstances may give us an opportunity of examining with interested parties any other solution." He added that the debt payments could be made by means of ore barter, as Brazil was doing her utmost to explore her enormous iron mines. The President gave no indication of what sort of guarantees he was willing to give for foreign capital although he stressed its necessity.—Reuter.

MEXICAN SILVER IN NEW YORK MARKET

MEXICO CITY, April 23.

Two million ounces of newly-mined Mexicon Silver were placed on the open market in New York at current competitive prices in April.

It is learned in well-informed quarters that most of this was bought by the United States Government although there is no news that President Roosevelt has resumed official purchases of Mexican Silver.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY

PARIS, April 23.

M. Daladier announced that he had completed—"a methodical study of a plan of economic renovation and financial recovery." He added that the final touches to the plan will be put at the Ministerial Council on Monday.

M. Daladier emphasised that the essential idea was to assure an increase of production. He denied that there had been any dissensions among the Ministers. —Reuter.

KILLED IN ATTEMPT TO REGAIN RECORD

BUDAPEST, April 23.

The death has occurred of the Englishman, Eric Fernihough, former holder of the world motor cycling record.

While attempting to regain the record on the Gyon circuit, his machine left the track, when travelling at 170 miles an hour, throwing Fernihough 60 yards off. He was picked up unconscious. He died of a fractured skull.—Reuter.

BIHAR COUNCIL NOMINATION

PATNA, April 24.

The Governor has nominated Mr. Brijnandan Prasad, as a member of the Bihar Legislative Council, states a Gazette Extraordinary. This brings the House to the full strength of 30 members.—A. P

LUCKNOW SITUATION IMPROVES

Rounding-up Of Goondas Continues: 200 Arrested On Saturday Night

LUCKNOW, April 24.

The riot situation has considerably improved. No stray assaults have been reported since last night, and there has been less panic to-day. Many more shops have reopened. The rounding up of Goondas continues, eighty of whom have already been arrested. Two hundred persons were arrested, last night, for defying the Curfew Order.

Mr. Hardy, Sub-Divisional Officer, this morning, arrested a sanitary inspector who was carrying a sword stick. Sub-Inspector Trilochansingh was responsible for a smart piece of work when in the course of patrol duty he came upon three persons stabbing one man near Ghulam-husain Bridge. Two of the assailants ran away. The third rushed at the Sub-Inspector with a dagger. The latter however, disarmed him and arrested him. The District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and other officers are spending sleepless nights in intensive and rapid patrol work, and it is expected that the situation will soon return to normal.

Kunwar Jasbirsingh, in a statement to the Associated Press, says that a report that the police fired in the air twice with a view to dispersing a crowd is incorrect. No firing was resorted to by the police at any time or anywhere. He further states that the military were not called out by the civil authorities. The military authorities had arranged their usual tactical exercises in consultation with civil authorities long before the trouble broke out, and no such circumstances were existing as would necessitate the postponement of the exercises. The day the riot broke out, one horse and two calves were burnt in a fire. Many animals left tethered near the burning houses were released by the Superintendent of police. Appeals to Shias and Sunnis to remain at peace with each other have been made in writing by Khan Bahadur Syed Mehdihasanrizvi and Maulanas of Farangimahal respectively.—A. P.

BRIGHT SPOTS OF INDIA ACT!

Lothian Doubts About Congress Achieving Unity

LONDON, April 24.

"The New India" by Lord Lothian has supplanted Mr. Garvin's famous article in the observer in the past fortnight. It exhaustively reviewed the complicated constitutional problem and concludes with the general reflections that while India is now strongly nationalist, it has still to achieve inner unity in spirit and language and mutual confidence among the communities, states and provinces to enable it to stand firmly on her own legs. The Congress hopes to achieve that unity by inducing the electorate to defeat all opposition to its policy but other elements certainly are not going to allow themselves to be easily steamrollered.

Lord Lothian expresses the opinion that the new Act, with all its defects and anomalies, corresponds far more closely to the present day realities in India than its Indian critics are willing to admit.—Reuter.

"NARROW-MINDED NATIONALISM"

Dr. Sebekovsky's Charge Against Czechs

PRAGUE, April 23.

President Benes in an interview asked the Chairman of the National Council, hitherto an entirely Czech organisation, to collaborate with him for the pacification of nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

Doctor Sebekovsky, Chief of the Sudeten-German Party office, speaking at the party's annual rally at Karlsbad referred to Czech penetration of German districts during the past 20 years. He added that the narrow-minded nationalism by Czechs could only lead to war. Friendly understanding between Sudeten-Germans and Czechs was impossible so long as Czechs retained their traditional national imperialism.—Reuter.

"Biggest Battle" In Chinese War

Serious Setback For Japan's "Latest Offensive"

HANKOW, April 23.

NEARLY HALF A MILLION, INCLUDING 200,000 JAPANESE TROOPS ARE ENGAGED IN WHAT IS DESCRIBED AS THE BIGGEST BATTLE OF THE WAR, NORTH OF THE VITAL RAIL JUNCTION OF HSUCHOW.

AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF LARGE REINFORCEMENTS, THE CHINESE CLAIM TO HAVE VIGOROUSLY COUNTER-ATTACKED, FORCING JAPANESE TROOPS BACKWARDS ALL THE LINE.

THE CHINESE COMMANDER ASSERTS THAT THIS IS A SERIOUS SET-BACK FOR JAPAN'S LATEST OFFENSIVE.—Reuter.

CHINA TO FLOAT BIG LOANS

HANKOW, April 23.

Further big Chinese loans are impending to provide the Government with funds.

In addition to 500 million Chinese dollars of National Defence Bonds, to be issued on May 1, the Government have decided to issue on the same day Hundred Million Customs Gold Unit Bonds, 10 Million Pounds Sterling Bonds, 50 Million American Gold Dollar Bonds all three issues to be known as Gold Bonds.

The bonds are redeemable after 15 years and bear five per cent interest. Both the principle and the interest are payable in gold units, sterling and gold dollars respectively.

Foreign securities may be tendered for the bonds and they will be accepted at their market value. —Reuter.

"NOT A BATTLE, BUT PURSUIT"

Nationalist Swoop On Northeast Teruel

SARAGOSSA, April 24.

After a sudden swoop on Northeast Teruel, the Nationalists commanded by General Sanchez captured Aliga, 38 miles to the West of Merella.

At the same time, General Aranda's forces reached within 30 miles Northeast of Castellon, which apparently constitute a real threat to Valencia which is only 41 miles to the south.

"It is not a battle; it is a pursuit" General Varella, commanding the Third Column of the same operations told.—Reuter.

"A CHERISHED MEMORY"

Hore-Belisha On His Interview With Mussolini

ROME, April 23.

Mr. Hore-Belisha's interview with Signor Mussolini, which was attended by Count Ciano, lasted for 40 minutes.

Following the interview Mr. Hore-Belisha in a statement to the press paid a tribute to the friendly hospitality offered him in Italy. He added that his meeting with Signor Mussolini would remain a cherished memory.

Referring to the Anglo-Italian Agreement, he said: "We intend to carry out the agreement not only in letter but also in spirit."

No account of the interview has yet been issued.—Reuter.

"A Feather In Dominions' Secretary's Cap"

LONDON, April 23.

Both Dublin and London opinion express great satisfaction at the Agreement between Britain and Eire which is considered a feather in the cap of the Dominions' Secretary, who had to tackle enormous difficulties.

It is understood that the pact will include nothing on the subject of partition but the other features are expected to forge a new link of friendship between the two countries.—Reuter.

German Interest In Eire Presidentship

BERLIN, April 23.

Lively interest is evoked by Dr. Hyde's candidature to the Eire Presidentship, as Germany sees far reaching plans behind the selection

It is pointed out that Dr. Hyde is a Protestant and that it is possible that South Ireland Catholics may expect a special reaction from North Ireland union which is one of Mr. De Valera's principal aims.—Reuter's Special.

LEADING LIGHTS OF BOMBAY BAR

(Continued from Page 6.)

of his struggles and his successes, his hard fight well fought, the spoils of success laid at his feet when he was appointed Advocate-General of Bombay. The fresher at the Bar has an uphill task, and Motilal for the first ten years of his practice had to mark time before he could make any headway at all. He has not forgotten the pain and anguish of those years of struggle, and to-day his first efforts as soon as he was appointed the Advocate-General were aimed at ameliorating the miserable lot of the juniors of the Bar. His efforts have not borne much fruit upto now but in time continued efforts in that direction must help the cause of the junior members of the Bar. This is certain that Motilal by his efforts has endeared himself to the great majority who form the junior section of the members of the Bombay Bar. If Motilal can with his efforts bring about a better distribution of work and a greater recognition of the deserving members of the Junior Bar he will have achieved and won greater glory than material success can bring. He will have won the love and gratitude of his fellow-men in the profession and outside. On this high note of hope I close my sketch of Motilal. He is a great lawyer, but he is a greater man.

India's Golden Opportunity

Close Up Your Ranks And Achieve Independence, Exhorts Bose

CHANDPUR, April 23.

Addressing about 10,000 people who assembled at the station platform to accord a reception on his way to Sylhet, Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President, emphasised that a golden opportunity had arisen of India's attaining independence in view of the current world events. Such opportunity, he said might not come in future and therefore our countrymen should forget all dissensions, unite and march on and attain their cherished goal.

Rashtrapathi Bose appealed to all to join the Congress in thousands and hundreds of thousands, thereby strengthening the Congress in its attainment of independence. He explained at length the mass contact movement which, he said, was meant for the improvement of the lot of entire Indian population.—United Press

BRIGHT FUTURE THROUGH CLOUDS

India Wants Independence In Every Sphere Of Life Says Subhas

SILCHAR, April 24.

The Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, arrived here this afternoon by motor from Hailakandi. He was accorded a civic reception and an address at the Municipal office.

Before the function commenced Mr. Bose hoisted the National flag over the building of the Municipal office for the first time in its history.

In the evening Mr. Bose addressed a largely attended meeting on the Municipal grounds, when addresses on behalf of six different organisations and a purse were presented to him.

Mr. Bose said that India had a bright past and through its present overclouded sky, a bright future was peeping. The nation to-day wanted Independence in every sphere of life and this was the most opportune moment for Indians to throw themselves heart and soul in the freedom movement. He appealed to his countrymen to join the Congress irrespective of class or community. —A.P

Colour Bar In British Flying Club

ITS AMAZING JUSTIFICATION

The following letter and the Editor's reply to it appears in "The Aeroplane":—

As I am a regular reader of your weekly journal 'The Aeroplane' and an airman myself I beg to draw your attention together with that of your other readers who belong to aviation circles, to a certain matter which I had the experience to undergo.

I went down to practise a few landings at a well-known, at least a well advertised, aerodrome in the district of Surrey. I afterwards went in and saw the secretary of the club, as I needed information about joining this club. I was very coldly told that the Orientals were not allowed in the place.

I am an Indian of good family, and my father is well-known in the Government circles here, as he constantly represented Hyderabad Deccan (Nizam's Dominions) in the Round Table Conference. Should it be of interest, he was knighted this year.

Now the important factor to note is that I am a Britisher, so according to the "more educated" English I am entitled to enjoy the privileges, as a friend of mine put it, "indifference of colour, creed or race." However this deduction it seems to me to be far from true.

I hired a Gipsy Moth G-ACMB from Surrey Flying Services and one of their pilots, Mr. A. F. Payen, who accompanied me on a Continental tour and the reception I have had in Germany, France, Switzerland, and Italy is yet to be equalled, the courtesy and sincerity shown to me, a "coloured" person, may make some of the hypocrite club owners rather jealous (if they have a heart).

In Cannes I was accepted very readily into the flying club there. It may be of interest to some of our "Big-shot snobs" that H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor is also an honorary member. The personnel of the club are probably of a better and higher class than the "Old School ties" over here. However I am not good enough over here.

The attitude over here is the opposite to the so-called British fairness.

In my country we treat the English on equal basis with ourselves and have no community prejudice, although we may not like individuals. Do you or any other of your readers frankly think that it is fair for a British subject to be treated in this fashion? This is the time to show "your English fair mind."

There are 50 per cent. more English than Indians in the Hyderabad State Aero Club. In India there were up to the end of 1937 2,354 Europeans who were either commercial pilots, private pilots and club members as compared against 976 Indians in the same capacity. We do not object to their presence in our community as can well be seen and judged from the statistics of 1937. In return for our broad-mindedness we are treated in an entirely different and old-fashioned hypocritical manner.

Is there anyone who reads your paper who can put forward to me the reasons for the objection of our presence amongst the "Whites." I thought the colour prejudice only existed in politics and now they have brought it down to a fine art and entered it into aviation.

I am hoping that this letter will be printed to show your multitude of readers how narrow minded and hypocrites are the "Big Shots" who run these well advertised clubs. In conclusion I will mention a quotation from the "Sunday Mail" (Scottish) from a Scotsman who commented on my letter in the previous issue of that paper. "English who are prejudiced against the coloured people have hearts blacker than the black man's skin."

Thank you.

(Signed) "Tail-Skid."

(This letter introduces one of the most difficult questions of the present day. And it is more acute to-day than it was when that excellent novel "The Broken Road" was written somewhere between thirty or forty years ago. We commend it to the attention of those who have not read it.

In the first place "Tail-Skid" is hardly fair to us white people in claiming that as a right he should live with us on equal terms. In his own country, for example, people do not introduce even the most respectable of white men to their own womenfolk. And he must admit that a large number of his people—those who are known as politically-minded—would gladly throw us out of India, even if they had to cut all our throats to do it. Moreover, in India the caste system introduces distinctions between people of the same colour which are even more drastic than those which we impose between people of different colours.

On those grounds alone "Tail-Skid" cannot expect us in this country to receive Indians, or any other coloured persons, on terms of exact equality with ourselves.

Apart from that, anybody is merely foolish who denies that such a thing as a colour-line exists. I can hardly imagine a high-class Indian receiving a Chinese or a Japanese, or, more particularly, a negro, no matter how well-educated he might be, on terms of equality. Is not the Indian word "hubshi" for a negro just as much a term of opprobrium or contempt as is our word "nigger"? And if the brown man views the yellow or black man with aversion, surely there is nothing unnatural in a white man or woman similarly regarding a brown man?

Unfortunately there are certain people who are to a great extent colour-blind. White women are more often colour-blind than white men. Hence the disgusting scenes one sees in some night clubs—more particularly in France.

That white men should be prejudiced is natural, because there is the racial instinct to prevent the production of half-breeds and that instinct exists in all races. Indians and English alike despise and mistrust Eurasians.

We in this country are sentimental people, and one only has to create the idea than any particular person, or group of persons, or nations, or breeds, are downtrodden and the immediate result is a wave of sentimentalism to take that person or those persons to the collective English bosom. Also we are an ill-educated people and the bulk of our stay-at-home population does not see that such sentimentalism is injurious to our breed.

Nobody who has a kennel of pure-bred bull-terriers allows them to behave promiscuously with a neighbouring kennel of black spaniels. And the whole animal kingdom shows that the best results in any particular di-

(Continued in Col. 3.)

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Almonds And Groundnuts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Apropos your correspondent "L"'s letter in your issue of the 16th inst. on the above subject, I have not so far come across any authentic work in which it is stated that as regards protein contents Groundnuts are as rich as Almonds.

Almonds (sweet) when reduced to a meal (flour of the edible seed) are said to contain 25 p.c. proteids, 6 p.c. sugar, 3 p.c. mucilage, 56 p.c. Albuminous matter and 3 to 5 p.c. of Ash comprising of Potassium Calcium and Mag. Phosphates.

Groundnut meal is said to contain sugar, starch, nitrogenous and fatty matter and 4 to 5 p.c. of ash comprising of Potassium and Mag. Phosphates.

There can be no question that Almonds in point of food value are superior to Groundnuts, the superiority arising out of the rich proteids in the former

We, however, can dispense with the expensive Almond and in its place substitute wheat flour which contains about 12 p.c. of proteids.

As wheat is our daily article of diet, it would be an excellent plan to mix Wheat and Groundnut flour in equal parts and to make 'chapatis' or bread therefrom. The 'chapatis' would then have a food value approximating to that of 'badam puris' sold so widely and bought so covetously because they are nutritious.

While on this subject, the plethora of our nuts and fruits is, happily, such an inexpensive one that if only we know how to balance our diet we can not only live much cheaper, but also more healthy.

It will not be out of place to refer to Tomatoes which in every way are richer in food value than either oranges or sweet lemons. Those who cannot relish Tomato Juice by itself may mix a suitable quantity of orange juice and honey. This will provide a much better and richer article of diet than the sweet lemon juice, which is being largely prescribed by our physicians in illness that fruit vendors are making enormous profits.

In order to appreciate real food value we have to consider but these three items, viz., wheat groundnuts and tomatoes, all of which, luckily, are so inexpensive in our country. There are innumerable others like these but the columns of a newspaper will not permit of space to detail them.—Yours, etc.

S. K. NADKARNI.

The City Of Bombay Police (Amendment) Act. 1938

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It was with a feeling of painful surprise when I read in the Press that the National Bombay Ministry are attempting to secure special powers in a very hurried manner to deport undesirables from the city of Bombay. The very Nationalists, before taking up the administration of the Local Government, have if I mistake not, resisted the grant of such powers and condemned them with one voice.

Every community has its own hooligans and undesirables It is just possible that one may be a peaceful and respectable citizen but, unfortunately, his son, or brother may have fallen into an undesirable society. If the special powers now sought for is granted it would mean that an Indian gentleman, supposed to be a Nationalist Minister calls upon one and tells him that I am going to deport your son, or brother, separate him from his dear ones and throw him in an unknown place. Now how one's feeling would be in such a case and no doubt one would wonder whether this was the day for which one has been hoping for a National Government.

It is not known where the present National Ministry is going to deport the undesirables, it may be only from one district to another, or from one province to another. If one is undesirable in Bombay he is equally undesirable at any place of his deportation. In this respect one can imagine the feelings of the people of other districts or province where such undesirable has been deported.

So long the desirables exist the undesirables must also exist. With the day goes the night, and no artificial laws could change nature. I would, therefore, respectfully submit that the most human course, befitting an Indian National Ministry, would be to secure the special powers now sought for, for the handling of undesirables and to make provisions for a reformatory where such undesirables should be given work, food and treated as human beings. Thus there is every possibility of reforming them and turning them out in due course as less undesirables if not quite respectable citizens.—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN.

CARRY OUT MAHATMA'S SCHEME OF EDUCATION

AHMEDABAD, April 24.

If the conditions that prevailed 20 years ago continued, they would have met with destruction, declared Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, Bombay Government, opening the Exhibition of the Local Industrial School, this morning. He emphasised the need for such institutions, and urged carrying out Gandhiji's scheme of education. Big industries, he said, required State support which was lacking in India. They could start only small industries which deserved the support of the people.—A.P.

INDIA MUST RISE TO OCCASION

(Continued from Page 1.)

operation in the matter of preventing clove consignments being landed.

The meeting then adopted a resolution protesting against the callous attitude of the Government of India in the matter of safeguarding the rights of the Indians in Zanzibar and the treatment accorded to them.

The resolution further called upon the people of India not to use any foreign cloves, so that pressure be brought to bear on the Government of India to cancel the clove monopoly granted to the Zanzibar Government.—United Press.

CAWNPORE LABOUR INQUIRY REPORT

(Continued from Page 1.)

organisation, as the result of the Committees' proposals.

NIGHT WORK IN MILLS.

The Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee has also condemned the system of overlapping and multiple shifts and advocates the adoption of a straight double-shift system.

The Committee, however, admits that night work is unavoidable.

Labour costs will be enhanced by 21 per cent.

The proposals apply both to the cotton and woollen industries.

(Continued from Page 2.)

rection are only achieved by purity of breeding. The mongrel or the ill-bred animal is always an object of contempt, and surely it is less desirable among human animals than among any other race of the animal family.

So long as pure-bred human animals are as desirable as pure-bred animals of any other kind, so long indifference to creed, colour or breed is dangerous. In war and in sport men of different colours can live and fight side by side, just as dogs of the same sex can play together. But in social life, as in flying clubs where the sexes are mixed a colour line must be drawn.—Ed.

Crisis In Salt Trade

SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI AND JAMSHED MEHTA TO ARBITRATE REGARDING QUOTA AND PRICES

A critical situation in the Calcutta market has arisen by the refusal of Government to extend the Salt Protection Act which terminates on 30th instant. At a conference of Indian and Aden salt manufacturers held in Bombay during the last week, it was unanimously decided to appoint Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr Jamshed Mehta to arbitrate on the question of quotas for the regulation of imports and prices. The arbitration proceedings will be held in Bombay at the Indian Salt Association's office on 4th May. It was further resolved to appoint a high officer as controller of imports and prices at Calcutta: the choice of the controller was left by an agreement with Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas who is the president of the Association.

DR. KHARE BACK AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, April 24.

After attending a Cabinet meeting at Pachmarhi yesterday Hon. Dr. Khare, Premier arrived at Nagpur last night. After three days stay here he returns to Pachmarhi on April 26.

The Premier left for Bramhapure this afternoon about 75 miles from here to preside over the Co-operative Bank anniversary and returns here to-night. He will also inaugurate the Provincial Medical Conference to be held here on April 25 after which he goes to Pachmarhi.

Nothing for the Press, observed the Premier replying to a query by the Associated Press whether any important decisions had been taken at yesterday's Cabinet meeting at Pachmarhi which all Ministers attended.

It appears that usual administrative matters were discussed at the C. P. Cabinet meeting.

SHAREEF'S MOVEMENTS

Hon. Mr. Shareef, Law Minister, who attended yesterday's Cabinet meeting at Pachmarhi, is expected to return to Nagpur on Tuesday. He may proceed to Calcutta either from Pachmarhi or Nagpur, if he is called by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, at the instance of Sir M. N. Mukherji, who is now engaged in examining clemency cases. Mr. Shareef was at Pachmarhi till yesterday afternoon.

CONGRESS PARTY

It now appears that there were only informal discussions among some members of the Executive of the C. P. Assembly Congress Party after the Congress Working Committee's decision appointing a Tribunal to go into clemency cases became known, but no meeting of the Executive has been called to consider the situation. Hence the Executive Committee is not likely to meet now, till the third week of May next.—A.P.

CITY REMAINS CALM ON SUNDAY TOO

While hunt for knives and other weapons was being intensified on Sunday no untoward incident was reported in the City till midnight.

One of the biggest hauls for breach of Curfew Order was made at the week-end. The total number of arrests from 10 p.m. on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Sunday was stated to be 275.

Police pickets were still kept at road junctions in the affected localities. Police constables and officers stood at street corners turned over the pockets of the passers-by and made a thorough search for knives.

Early in the morning, the Nagpada Police rounded up 78 persons, mostly suspected as "bad characters" at Chhota Qubirstan.

In the evening and during the night, the Police in the affected localities made 35 arrests, mostly for breach of Police Commissioner's Order banning lethal weapons.

As night fell and the Curfew hour came, streets became deserted

ONE MORE DEATH

One more man stabbed at Null Bazar on Thursday last succumbed to his injuries at the J. J. Hospital, on Sunday morning thus bringing the total number of deaths to 12

Zanzibar Association Thanks Volunteers And Deshsevikas

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

On Sunday the picketing at the docks continued peacefully as usual. No attempt was made by the owners of the clove bags to remove the goods, as was done on the previous day.

With reference to the incident that took place on Saturday last we must particularly thank Mr. Abdul Raheman Mitha, who rendered us yeoman's services by effectively appealing to Muslim porters and Memon merchants, who had come determined to remove the bags at any cost. Mr. Mitha was slightly injured as a result of bags that were thrown on him. He was a little indisposed on Sunday, but he will resume his duties to-day (Monday) as usual.

The Indian National Association have sent us an air mail letter, conveying the sincerest thanks of the Indian community of Zanzibar to the volunteers and Deshsevikas for the services, which they are rendering to the cause of their brethren in Zanzibar.

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INDIA AND CANADA (VANCOUVER)	2 3	1 6
INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA	1 15	1 2
INDIA AND KENYA	1 8	0 11
INDIA AND ADEN	1 3	0 6
INDIA AND SINGAPORE	1 3	0 6
INDIA AND HONGKONG	1 6	0 9
INDIA AND TRINIDAD	3 11	2 14
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Science and Industry

"Glasgow Calling"—But How!

Why Did The Govt. Open No India Section At The Empire Exhibition?

By "One Who Knows"

Now-a-days advertisements have started to appear in Indian newspapers about the above Exhibition. In the 'Headlines' of these advertisements the words "Scotland Calling!" are appearing in bold letters. This Exhibition is held on the same scale as that of British Empire Exhibition held at Wembley in London in 1924-25. However, one striking feature of the Glasgow Exhibition is that India section will be dropped out. It is really quite mysterious and inexplicable as to why the India section is being excluded when all other parts of the Empire are vying with each other to participate in that Exhibition on a grand scale.

The only explanation that one can imagine may be that in the last Wembley Exhibition those Indian merchants who participated have cultivated a new taste and liking for the International Trade and are moving independently in various countries of the world in that trade. Besides doing this they had displayed a great enterprising spirit by organising an Indian section in the International Exhibition held at Philadelphila (U.S.A.) against the wishes of the Government of India. Thereafter to organise a similar section at Chicago. International Exposition held in U.S.A., the Indian representative Mr. Jagat Singh of Singh Singh and Co., specially came for this purpose to India and he was backed up in these attempts by some wealthy American merchants. Unfortunately, not only he did not get help or encouragement from the Government of India but on the contrary he had to face such a great opposition that he had to return to America thoroughly disappointed and with no achievement. The same was the experience of another Indian merchant, Mr. Bhamgara of London, who had come from there to India to organise an Indian section in the International Exhibition held at Paris. Last year, there was held a British Empire Exhibition in South Africa at Johannesburg but the Indian Government did not move in the matter of organizing an Indian section in that virgin market.

"NO" FROM GLASGOW

It was officially announced recently regarding Glasgow Exhibition on behalf of the Government of India that India will not participate therein. It is within the knowledge of the writer that one Indian gentleman made an effort by writing to the Glasgow Exhibition authorities to secure some space for displaying and selling Indian artwares but he got a definite 'No' from those authorities and his cheque for the stall rent was returned to him to his utter disappointment. This is an open insult to the Indian nation, indeed! No doubt just a dozen hand-made articles of women in each province are invited with a view to display the same in the Empire women section; but of what avail is it to Indian trade and commerce!

Those who have seen the International Exhibitions held in Europe and America do realise the utility of these huge Exhibitions for promoting the trade of their country as people in crores attend these Exhibitions. India also is awakened to the necessity of holding such Exhibitions in all cities and towns of this country. This serves as a great medium for the development of the trade in indigenous products. In the next summer a very grand exhibition is going to be held in New York and Indians should make an effort from now on to force the Government of India to set up an Indian section therein with a view to promote Indo-American trade.

DEMAND AN EXPLANATION

The Glasgow Exhibition authorities have started to pour advertisements in Indian papers under the heading "Scotland Calling" and what is the motive behind this advertisement campaign. It is nothing but inviting Indians to go to Scotland with a view to become mere selling agents for the foreign products. Indians should not fail to understand the significance of this invitation. They should on the other hand openly ask from those advertisers as to what efforts they have made in getting the India section established in their Exhibition. They should be further asked to justify by giving reasons as to why they have denied the request of the Indian merchants for participating in their Exhibition in an insulting manner. They should be made to realise that their attractive advertisements will not any more delude the Indians! It is high time for the responsible Indian to think seriously about this matter and get an explanation from the authorities concerned as to why such golden opportunities of developing Indian trade are denied to this country.

NERVES AND STRENGTH IN FULL SWING BY THIS NATURAL GIFT

Doctors and food authorities know the essential value of the Vitamins contained in Vitophenes, nature's greatest gift for health and happiness. Its nutritive constituents—consisting of Red Bone Marrow, Lecethin, Yolk of Eggs, Iron etc.—supply practically every element required by nature for the development of a strong, healthy body an' an active mind.

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COAL GAS INSTEAD OF PETROL!

New Invention By Indian Would Cheapen Car Expenses

Mr. R. G. Mirajkar, originally belonging to Miraj State, but now established in Bombay, has, after a series of strenuous experiments, devised a new gas-generating apparatus, which enables the owners of lorry or bus motor services to drive their vehicles on charcoal gas, instead of petrol, which can be got abundantly from charcoal of any wood. This apparatus can be easily fitted to motor vehicles and stationary engines of any make, driven by petrol or kerosene oil.

When the engine is started on petrol, the air, generated by the revolutions of the fan, is carried to the generator to help the burning of charcoal, which ultimately emits carbon monoxide (Co.) gas. Now this gas being too hot to be directly admitted to the engine, it is subjected to a cooling process through a cooler. Thereafter this cooled gas is filtered thoroughly in a box and finally conveyed to the carburetor where it serves as a better fuel than petrol, as it is practically void of carbon.

The petrol is to be utilised for starting the engine only, and the vehicle is to be run on gas, any length of distance. It is estimated that in a gallon of petrol, an engine can be started for nearly 30 times. On the gas fuel the truck can be run at a fair speed of thirty miles an hour. When taking into consideration the policy of Government to limit the speed of the service motors to the maximum of 30 miles by adjusting a governor to the engine, and the most important fact that the driver is charged with a trust of more than one and half a dozen of precious lives or of valuable goods, it is advisable that none should be glamoured away by the temptation of speed.

DESIGNS FOR MACHINE PRINTING

Exhibition Held By University Dept. Of Technology

The Department of Chemical Technology, of the University of Bombay, is holding its second exhibition of designs for machine printing. The number of entries has surpassed all expectations, 561 designs having been received, compared to 120 last year. What impresses the visitor most, however, is not the number and variety of the designs, but the all round quality of the exhibition In fact the opinion was expressed by several persons connected with the Lancashire Calico Printing Industry that the exhibition compared favourably with those that have been held in Cottonopolis. The aim of the University of Bombay in organising the competition is to develop the machine printing industry. For if India is to take a place among the countries producing printed textile fabrics, she must have designs intrinsically her own . No copy of what is done in other countries will suffice. In making its recommendations, the Committee has therefore given due prominence to originality, artistic merit and practicability. After due consideration, it was recommended that the prizes be awarded as follows:-

1st Prize (Rs. 250)—N. S. Chandavarkar (design No. 68|542).
2nd Prize (Rs. 125)—Anthony Fernandes (design No. 43|454)
3rd Prize (Rs. 75)—F. Joseph and Bros. (design No. 28|187).

HIGHLY COMMENDED

Francis Robert—(design No. 18|105).
D. C. Joglekar—(design No. 26|175).
F. Joseph Bros.—(design No. 28|192).
M. K. Bodas—(design No. 33|272)
D. F. Kapadia—(design No. 70|561).

COMMENDED

F. Joseph and Bros.—(design No. 28|191).
Christene Jones—(design No. 10|65).
J. P. Estibeiro—(designs Nos. 429 and 433).
Madan S. Samal—(design No. 40|399).
N. B. Masur—(design No. 69|555).

In order to arrive at some conclusions regarding the market value, Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co., have offered Rs. 100 to be distributed as 1st, 2nd and 3rd popularity prizes to the most popular designs.

IN LINE WITH MANSA "NO-TAXERS"

Sabrakantha Peasants' Conference: Sardar's Message

AHMEDABAD, April 23.

An appeal to the peasants of all the states in the Sabrakantha Agency to organise a fight for their rights with the peasants of Mansa State was made at a Conference of peasants of all villages in Mansa State held today on the outskirts of Indrapura village.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the course of a message to the Conference advised the peasants not to accept any concession that may be made by the state and said: "We do not want even total remission of land revenue through a favour of the state much less a preferred concession of 25 per cent reduction in land revenue. We prize a one per cent reduction more if obtained by justice. We are always ready to pay land revenue in accordance with the decision of an independent arbitration."

One speaker urged them not to accept any compromise but this step was not approved by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The conference adopted a resolution recommending that there be a committee with the leaders of peasants of other states in the Sabrakantha Agency to hold a conference of peasants of all states of the Sabrakantha Agency and to formulate their demands.

The peasants of Mansa State who have been conducting a "no-tax campaign for the last four months are busy electing their 'Panchayat' on the basis of adult franchise consisting of 51 members which will demand association with the administration of the State and refuse to pay all taxes till this demand is conceded.

It is gathered that the peasants have already taken steps for stopping other resources of the State revenue by not going to the state courts, boycotting the bus service for which the state has the monopoly and threatening to picket liquor shops if the annual licences for the same are not renewed.—A. P.

C. P. GOVT. AND SARDAR'S NOTE.

Sir Manmatha Nath Arrives In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Sir Manmathanath Mukherjee who was commissioned by the Congress Working Committee at its last session to give his opinion as to whether ends of justice were not defeated by the premature release of an accused in what is known as the Wardha rape case under the order of the C. P. Minister for Justice, arrived here this morning from Patna to hold final sittings of the Tribunal.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is understood to have contended that the whole question should be looked at from the point of view of maintenance of high standard of abstract justice unswayed by personal and sentimental considerations, particularly when matter related to a crime against the honour of women.

It is understood that after hearing Mr. Shareef to-day and tomorrow Sir Manmathanath Mukherjee will proceed to draw up his report which will be submitted to the Congress President before the month is over.—United Press.

RESTRICTIONS STILL IN FORCE

Even After Lifting Of Ban On Midnapur Congress Organisations

MIDNAPUR, April 24.

Although the ban imposed on Congress organisations in this district since 1931 has recently been removed by the Bengal Government and consequently these organisations have lately been revived in the distinguished presence of the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Bose, enquiries show that restrictions imposed on the movement and association of the youths of this district since that time are still in force in the headquarter town of Midnapur as also in the sub-divisional town of Contai.—United Press.

FOR LAW AND ORDER AT PONDICHERRY

Special Police And Military On Patrol

PONDICHERRY, April 24.

The Government are taking strenuous measures for preserving Law and Order. It is understood, that special police and military patrolling has been ordered in the entire town and suburbs.

The Governor invoking his extraordinary powers of 23rd July 1840 has promulgated an order similar to the British Sec. 144 banning temporarily public meetings, processions, demonstrations and other manifestations.—A.P.

PONDICHERRY RIOTING

French India Govt. Contradict Report

PONDICHERRY, April 23.

The French India Government officially contradict the report that the military opened fire during the recent rioting.

They state that the military were simply watching the situation without resorting to shooting They affirm that firing was by a section of the mob.—A. P.

KARACHI — The "United Press" learns that the Sind Legislative Assembly is meeting on May 16 and will be in session for about a fortnight. Most of the official business will be transacted during the session

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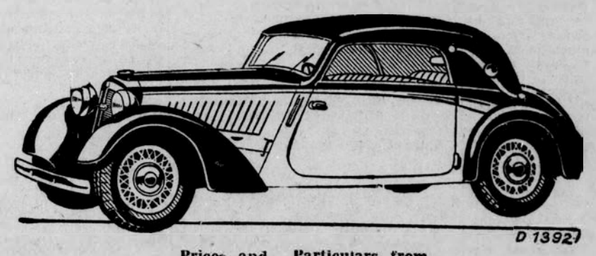

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 23

F F Campbell ss City of Rangoon of 4272 reg tons, Captain T D Handley arrived from Norfolk via American Ports Alexandria, Port Sudan, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N ss Sirsa of 3387 reg tons Captain N Cockburn arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo, Cochin and Calicut with general cargo.

T Morrison ss Subadar of 3397 reg tons, Captain H W Palmer arrived from Java Ports via Rangoon, Colombo and Coast Ports with general cargo.

P and O S N ss Narkunda of 9429 reg tons, Captain W D C Smith arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Hobart, Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Burdwan of 2878 reg tons, Captain C R Mills arrived from Rotterdam via Antwerp, Middlesbrough, Immingham, London, Southampton, Port Said, Port Sudan and Aden with general cargo.

B I S N ss Varsova 1955 reg tons, Captain W J Clarke, arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers, horses and general cargo.

SAILED

J Finlay ss Clan Ranald of 3379 reg tons, Captain A Lynch sailed for Marmagoa, Calicut and Cochin with same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Nalgora of 4101 reg tons, Captain J Endersby sailed for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Narkunda of 9429 reg tons, Captain W D C Smith sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Barenfels of 4679 reg tons, Captain C Kronche sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

L Edwards ss Kybfels of 4785 reg tons Captain H Reinecke sailed for Antwerp Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen via Port Said with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Canterbury of 5290 reg tons, Captain W Grey sailed for Marseilles, Antwerp and Liverpool via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Oil Seed Trdg ss Dunavis of 3582 reg tons, Captain D Jentes sailed for Port Said (for orders) with local cargo.

F F Campbell ss City of Rangoon of 4272 reg tons, Captain J D Handley sailed for Colachel, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia S N ss Englistan of 2366 reg tons, Captain R R Memery sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Skagerak of 2315 reg tons, Captain O Stein sailed for New York via Karachi, Port Said and Marseilles with local and same bottom cargo.

K Devchand ss Baron Ailsa of 2148 reg tons, Captain E A Brown sailed for Port Said for orders with local cargo.

B I S N ss Sirsa of 3387 reg tons, Captain N Cockburn sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Subada of 3397 reg tons, Captain H W Palmer sailed for Singapore via Mangalore, Cochin and Rangoon with same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cu , Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 23-4-38.

S S Taijin Maru (O S K) for China, Japan Ports via Karachi and Penang.

S S Castilian (J F) for Verawal, Port Oka, Navlakhi, Karachi.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, April 23

1 Borneo Maru 4231 Japan 25-4 O S Kaisha
2 City of Rangoon 4272 Colachel 24-4 F F Campbell.
3 Barenfels 4679 Karachi 24-4 L Edwards.
4 Baron Ailsa 2147 Hull 25-4 K Devchand.
5 Skegerk 2315 New York 21-4 Volkart Bros
7 City of Canterbury 5290 Karachi 24-4 K Nixon.
14 Dunavis 3582 Port Said for orders 23-4 The Oil Seed T
15 Kybfels 4785 Antwerp 24-4 L Edwards.
16 Tairea 3756 Durban 27-4 M M

Victoria Dock

1 Sirsa 3377 Karachi 21-4 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

8 Englestan 2366 Rangoon 24-4 Scindia S N
C/R Jalavijaya 2295 Akyab N F, Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 12-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 28-4-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 23-4-38 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Castalia 27-4-38 Anchor Line
FROM HULL
Castilion 28-4-38 J Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Reichenfels 4-5-38 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 25-4-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Tijuca 24-4-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Van Buren 12-5-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 22-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 23-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S Kaisha
Taijin Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Varela 30-4-38 M M
Bankura 28-4-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 14-5-38 M M
Karanja 30-4-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalaputra 23-4-38 Scindia S N
Hatimura 26-4-38 M M
Goalpara 28-4-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 2-4-38 M M
Toyama Maru 26-4-38 N Y Kaisha
FROM CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 26-4-38 M M
Gambada 24-4-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Stratnairo 7-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Nalgar 11-5-38 M M
Moolt 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 28-4-38 P and O S N
FOR HULL
Baron Ailsa 26-4-38 K Devchand
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 11-5-38 K Nixon
Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Kybfel 24-4-38 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 24-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 13-5-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Burdwan 26-4-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 8-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 6-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino
Arabia 20-4-38 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
FOR RANGOON
Englestan 24-4-38 Scindia S N
FOR BASRA
Baroda 27-4-38 M M
Varsova 28-4-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Tairea 27-4-38 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 27-4-38 T Morrison
FOR CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 3-5-38 M M
FOR KARACHI
Barenfels 24-4-38 L Edwards
Nalgora 23-4-38 M M
City of Canterbury 23-4-38 K Nixon
Kunishima Maru 26-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Jeypore 27-4-38 M M
Vita 30-4-38 M M
B P I GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Clan Ranald 21-4-38
S S Jeypore 21-4-38
S S Arabia 22-4-38
S S Cathay boats 22-4-38

EXPORTS

S S Burdwan for Hongkong: 49 bags fish maws R Dhanji; 55 bags shark fins R Dhanji; 40 bales ctn grey yarn Sheu Wo; 120 bales ctn grey yarn A Virji; 21 bags shark fins E Moledina; 40 bags real ooplet E Moledina; 40 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mils; 72 bags gum A Abdulla; 73 bags fish maws H A Mohomed.

For Osaka: 26 bags corriderseed N Muljee; 600 bales raw cotton Langley and Co.

For Manila: 53 bales grey ctn yarn T M Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi: 2000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe: 1000 bales raw cotton Langley and Co; 257 bales raw cotton Kotak.

S S Kybfels for Port Said: 100 bags gr nut with shell R Shantilal; 100 bkts tamarind R Girdharlal.

S S Skegerk for New York: 68 bags sesame seeds D Abraham; 56 bags psyllium seeds husks D Abraham; 57 bags flea seeds D Abraham

S S Baron Ailsa for Port Said (for orders): 3501 bags linseed K Devchand.

S S Taijin Maru for Osaka: 150 tons old iron scrap M G Abdulhusain.

S S City of Canterbury for Antwerp: 2300 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

S S Kunishima Maru for Yokohama: 339 tons old scrap iron G Gabriel.

S S City of Rangoon for Montreal: 120 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

S S Baron Ailsa for Hull: 1185 bags linseed The Cotton Agents.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 700 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 200 bales raw cotton Langley and Co

IMPORTS

S S Baroda Agents M Mackenzie from Khoramshahr: 180 bags p seeds; 110 bgs zira; 91 bags attari;

From Bushire: 673 bags p seeds; 200 jottas assafotida; 208 bags quince seeds; 70 bags cummin seeds.

From B Abbas: 318 bags castor seeds; 180 bags raisins; 81 bags p seeds.

From Muscat: 576 bags d dates; 133 bags w dates.

From Gwadur: 105 bundles sifi mats;

From Jask: 60 bags fish maws.

From Verawal: 55 bales cotton.

S S Tairea Voy 157 Agents M Mackenzie from Durban: 175 cases apples; 92 cases grapes.

From L Marques: 1335 cases asbeston fibre.

From Mombassa: 6971 bales cotton.

S S Itinda Agents M Mackenzie from Mombassa: 23832 bales cotton; 60 loose iron rivets

S S Clan Ranald Agents J Finlay from Liverpool: 255 cases ctn piecegoods; 60 kegs hyposulphite of soda; 196 bundles stl bars; 300 coils galvd stl wire; 193 cts tiles; 50 ctns accumulators; 480 coils m s wire; 100 bales old newspapers; 75 lse c i cisterns; 367 cases machy; 52 lse motor covers; 117 lse sau e'ware; 100 bundles cpr wire; 60 lse liquid chlorine; 100 cases soap; 84 cases soap powder; 95 cases safety cartridges; 965 drums lubg oil; 233 lse stl rounds; 66 brls pitch; 10000 bags soda ash; 67 drums caustic soda; 200 drums bleaching powder; 80 bags limbax; 80 cases cud goods; 80 bundles stl conduit;

From Glasgow: 258 cases whisky; 170 lse tyres and tubes; 235 cases beer; 2000 lse stocke. sinkers; 220 cases coal pitch; 975 lse plates hard spelter; 100 cases pitch.

From Fowey: 3005 tons china clay.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, April 22.

	Season To date	CORRESPONDING. This Week	Season 1936/37	Week 1937
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	12,975	106	12,161	122
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	5,027	92	7,072	148
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,190	75	4,912	65
Of which to Japan	561	31	1,356	20
Of which to China	82	5	25	—
Of which to Great Britain	1,516	7	1,057	12
Of which Germany	781	12	653	18
Stock at New York	—	—	—	Nil
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,824	—	1,653
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	.....	2,318	.....	1,384
World's Visible supply	—	8,895	—	6,973
Of which American Cotton	—	6,882	—	4,594
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	8,974	164	10,819	276
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,475	43	6,433	62

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

LONDON, April 6.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,467,760 on March 30th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £1,900,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the week. Prices, which showed little movement, ruled close to dollar parity and offerings of gold were mostly taken for shipment to New York, demand from the Continent having been less in evidence.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 28th March, to midday on the 4th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,505,908
Brtish West Africa	263,399
British East Africa	16,306
British India	84,495
Australia	98,248
New Zealand	15,788
Canada	280,833
United States of America	346,157
Netherlands	102,542
Belgium	44,881
France	4,203
Switzerland	89,085
Other countries.	10,214
	£2,862,051

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£751,020
British India	6,692
Sweden	2,028,140
Netherlands	231,159
France	318,683
Switzerland	36,200
Morocco	4,427
Central and South America	6,155
Other countries	7,523
	£3,389,999

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" which sailed from Bombay on April 2nd carries gold to the value of about £139,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for February 1938 amounted to 64,145 fine ounces as compared with 68,020 fine ounces for January 1938 and 59,814 fine ounces for February 1937.

SILVER.

During the past week there was a recovery from the low level of 18.3/8d. for cash and 18.1/8d. for two months' delivery to which prices declined following the news that the agreement under which the United States Government had been making monthly purchases of silver from Mexico would be discontinued.

At the low rates sellers were inclined to hesitate and, with a better feeling growing in Bombay, the week under review opened with a rise of 7/16d. to 18.13/16d. and 18.9/16d. for the respective deliveries; this was followed by a rise to 19d. and 18.5/8d. and after one setback, the respective quotations made a further advance reaching 19. 1/8d. and 18.5/8d. yesterday; to-day cash eased 1/8d. to 19d. forward remaining unchanged.

There have been speculative purchases and sales, but the chief support has come from the Indian Bazaars who made fresh forward purchases besides covering bear commitments, the latter operations resulting in an increase of the premium on cash silver, which varied between 1/4d. and ½d.

There has been no change in the United States Treasury's buying price for foreign silver, this remaining at 43 cents per ounce to which figure it was lowered last week.

The tendency for the near future remains undecided, but the market at present is sensitive and disposed... to be rather easily influenced either way.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 28th March, to midday on the 4th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Burma	£14,880
Australia	13,453
United States of America	13,508
Argentine	7,680
Ecuador	2,304
Belgium	16,750**
France	12,124
Germany	8,281
Iraq	2,222
Other countries	1,269
	£92,471

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£73,240
Sweden	1,893
Hungary	4,963
Aden and Dependencies	11,270*
Palestine	1,510*
Kenya	13,771*
Iraq	2,280*
Egypt	1,500*
Other countries	1,413
	£111,745

*Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

**Including £10,000 in coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 23.

To-day's closing quotations are as under:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/15
4 per cent 1960-70	114/12
5 per cent 1945-55	118/4

BANKS.

Baroda	111
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/14
Imperia. Bank F.P.	1550
Imperial Bank P.P.	381/14
India Bank	140
Indian Overseas Bank	49/8
Reserve Bank	116/4
Union Bank	5/15

TEXTILES.

Ambica	1440
Arun	400
Arvind	1200
Asok	380
B Dyeing	822/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	190
Century	228/12
Central India	228/4
Colaba	148/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	150
Indore	65
Jubile	221/4
Kohinoor	261/4
Laxmi Cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	113/12
Morarji	1070
New Great	212/8
Raipur	710
Rajnagar	335
Simplex	73/12
Swadeshi	192/8
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudhan	200
Khatau	105

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord.	1425
Tata Hydro Ord.	147/8
Tata Power Ord.	1338/12

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	131/4
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram.	126/14
Surat	167/8
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	310
Associated Cements	118/12
Belapur	151/4
Bombay Burma New	185
Bombay Burma Old	537/8
Bombay Steam	222/8
Bomba. Telephone	92/12
Burma Corporation	6/8
Br. B. Petrol	3/5
Dalmia Cement	9
Indian Bleaching	133/12
Industrial Investment Tr.	41
Indian Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Defd.	502/8
Indian Copper	2/5
Indian Iron	27/12
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	62/12
Scindia Steam	18/6
Shivrajpur	43/12
Tata Oil	28
Tata Steel Ord.	225
Tata Steel Defd.	970

JUTES.

Birla Jute	15
Howrah	40/11
Hukumchand	6/4
Kamarhatty	415
Kankanarrah	330
Lawrence	328
Reliance	56/8

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 15th April, 1938:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid-Up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	75,00,000
Deposits Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable, etc.	29,38,16,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	6,72,64,000
	Rs. 38,53,80,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorized Securities	8,26,96,000
Loans on Government and other Authorized Securities	4,97,49,000
Bills Discounted	1,94,80,000
Lands and Buildings	1,23,71,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	5,25,26,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	16,85,58,000
	Rs. 38,53,80,000

WHAT HAPPENED AT SIKAR

Jaipur State Publicity Director Issues Communique

JAIPUR, April 23.

The Director of Publicity, Jaipur State, who is now at Sikar, has issued the following communique:

As the recent events at Sikar have been misrepresented both in the Press and in public by interested parties, it is published for general information that the Rao Raja of Sikar wished to protest against the decision of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur to take Kanwar Hardayal Singhji, Heir Apparent to the Sikar Thikana with him to England before his marriage had been celebrated. Not receiving a favourable answer, he proceeded to Sikar and called on all Rajputs and 'Kayamkhanis' of Shekhawati and Torawati to come to his aid in taking part in an agitation against the Jaipur Administration. As a result, some thousands of armed Rajputs and 'Kayamkhanis' collected in Sikar and were joined by the towns' people who have been persuaded to put forward alleged grievances against the Jaipur administration.

The Rao Raja withdrew to his Fort in the centre of the City which has been put in a State of defence and close the gates of the City with armed guards.

HARTAL

A hartal has also been proclaimed. He refused to accept all assurances of just and generous treatment contingent on his obeying His Highness commands. He has further shown discourtesy by refusing to call on the Resident who came to Sikar at his special request and who has now returned to Jaipur. The Prime Minister of Jaipur who came to Sikar to convey the above mentioned assurances and who granted interviews to representative deputations from the Rao Raja and the public of Sikar has also returned to Jaipur. Before going, he conveyed to the Rao Raja a solemn warning that the continuance of his present attitude could only lead to the most serious consequences. The Jaipur State police who had proceeded to Sikar in the interests of public security have taken no action against the public and so far no clash has occurred but military have been held in readiness at Sikar for any eventuality.—A.P.

SURPRISE FOR MUKHERJEE

Echo Of Daring Train Robbery

PATNA, (By Mail.)

With reference to a news-agency report which sought to make out that the administration of anaesthetic to Sir Manmathanath and Lady Mukherjee on the occasion of the daring train robbery of which they were victims recently is discounted by the investigating police staff, Sir Manmathanath Mukherjee in the course of a statement to the "United Press" said that he had every reason to suspect that some sort of anaesthetic must have been administered to him.

He also said that no information was or could be lodged by him at Madhupur, because as a matter of fact he was asleep after the train left Asansol till it was nearing Mokamah Junction.

In the information which was lodged at Patna junction, no mention of the administration of anaesthetic was made, but that was only due to the fact that although he was feeling a sort of dizziness at the time it was only when that dizziness continued much longer that he arrived at the inference that he must have been given some sort of anaesthetic. He stated that no high police official examined him. Only Khan Bahadur Rizvi had seen him at his residence on Wednesday morning and assured him that vigorous enquiries have been started.

He was surprised that the incident was sought to be treated as an ordinary case of theft to which no other significance could be attached, because it was clear that there was a deliberate scheme of tampering with the offside door catches of three of the compartments of the Patna bogie, which ought to have been detected by the Railway Administration before the train left Howrah.—United Press.

Shareef Represented By His Counsel

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Mr. Mohamed Shareef, the Central Provinces Minister for Justice, who was to have reached Calcutta to-day, was unavoidably detained and was represented before the tribunal by his counsel, Mr. Mangala Murti.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.—United Press.

OUR INCREASING POPULATION

(Continued from Page 6)

duction unless such attempt is coupled with efforts to limit population consciously and hence there arises the necessity for birth-control.

The estimates about the increase of agricultural production between the years 1900 and 1930 are vitiated by the fact admitted by Principal D. G. Karve in his book, "Poverty and Population in India". He states: "In the earlier estimates crop records were collected only for the principal crops in each area. Thus the figures for the basic and earlier years are shown as unduly low and against them the figures for later years loom unjustifiably large.... In fact the 44 per cent. increase recorded on this basis should be taken with the greatest reserve." Dr. Thomas is, therefore, far from right in his conclusions about the increase in the agricultural production of our country between 1900 and 1930

As for the increase in the industrial production, the figures are based upon those available for a few organised industries alone. In our country the bulk of the population supported by industry is engaged in small-scale and unorganised manufactures or handicrafts. The organised industries employ only 1.5 per cent. of the total population. Industrial expansion in the period was practically the substitution of machine-made goods for those manufactured by hand—a very doubtful gain when the number of the unemployed and the usurpation of the profits by a few is kept in view.

Limits To Production

It is said that we need not fight for markets, we have four hundred million human beings with their needs. But it must be remembered that the majority of our countrymen can hardly get one square meal a day. What prospects can there be for our industries when our customers have almost nothing with them? Before they can buy much their purchasing power must be increased. That means that the per capita agricultural production must be greater—an event which is possible only when there is more fertile land per head through the diminution of population.

It is often trotted out that there are two hands for each mouth but it is forgotten that the hands can and often have to remain idle for a long time at a stretch while the mouth cannot do so. Land as well as other natural resources are strictly limited and hence mere will to work cannot be of much avail if there are no resources. Co-operation and organization have their utilities but they cannot be helpful beyond a certain limit.

Malnutrition

Dr. Menon fails to understand the close connection between population and disease. Excessive numbers often diminish the food-supply, bring about insanitation and affect adversely the well-being and health of the community in various ways. Specially, the malnutrition that is almost always the accompaniment of over-population, is responsible for a number of diseases. In the recent Population Conference in Bombay, Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey showed that by actual experiments it was proved that above all it was malnutrition that was mainly responsible for the incidence of diseases. Medical science may succeed in suppressing a particular disease but if there is chronic under-nourishment amongst the people their health is bound to suffer. There is no doubt that the majority of diseases take root in soil wherein overpopulation has brought about a havoc.

Dr. Menon asks: "Does it increase pressure on the soil to raise the plinth and keep it clean? The answer is that even the raising of the plinth requires some material which is often denied to persons in places which are overpopulated. Sanitary habits are the result of education, sufficient leisure and freedom from anxiety-benefits that are conspicuous by their absence in overcrowded places.

Dr. Menon talks of people starving in the midst of plenty. That plenty is only in the imagination of certain persons and not actually a fact. The burning of a little wheat in Canada cannot lead one to the conclusion that the vast majority of people do or can enjoy abundance. A writer says: "Even if you add together all the foods and raw materials which within the last ten years have been burnt, destroyed, thrown into the sea, held off the market or otherwise kept away from the consumer, they would hardly provide the value of a ham sandwich allround for the population of the world."

Equal Distribution Not Enough

Dr. Menon accuses birth-controllers of antipathy towards schemes of equal distribution. He has as usual given no proof to support his theory. We are fully conscious of the fact that there are dacoits in almost all societies who are stripping the poor toiler to the skin and we, as humanitarians, have all our sympathies on the side of the down-trodden. But we think that equal distribution alone would be insufficient by itself to better the condition of the masses appreciably and maintain the standard of living in society at a high level unless increase in population is deliberately regulated.

Nobody knows why children are necessary to induce a person to work hard. On the other hand, if a man with a large family finds that the task of maintaining it is beyond his capacities, he loses heart, grows reckless and often takes to evil practices like drinking, stealing and gambling.

The motherly instinct implanted by nature deep into the heart of the majority of women is sufficient by itself to ensure the preservation of the race. If at present certain women show reluctance to bear many children the reason mainly is that their circumstances are adverse. With the removal of poverty and with the advent of favourable circumstances nobody need be afraid of the paucity of children in society.

Dr. Menon says: "The readiness to meet economic problems by limiting births is always evinced by weak decaying races." The recent history of the world shows that this statement is contrary to the facts Practically all of the principal Western races have adopted birth-control for a long time and they are not only not decaying but are leading the world at present In the last World-War, it was precisely the nations with low birth-rates that came out victorious.

Wherever sufficiently tried, birth-control has brought about manifold benefits to the people. It has reduced death-rate, diminished poverty and relieved women from ceaseless drudgery. It is impossible to eradicate poverty and war from human society unless limitation of families comes to be practised by all the sane man be against such a salutary reform? It is obvious, therefore, that those who oppose our movement are doing incalculable harm to humanity.

Two More Babar Akali Prisoners Released

LAHORE, April, 24

Two more babar akali prisoners were released to-day from the Central jail Multan before the termination of their full terms. Their names are Daleapsingh and Thakursingh.—A. P.

Roy For Gorakpur

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Mr. M. N. Roy left to-night by the Bombay Mail and proceeds via Benares and Lucknow to Gorakpur, where he will be presiding over the All-India Sugar Workers' Conference, which will be held on the 30th Inst.—United Press.

LAHORE.—His Excellency the Governor leaves Lahore on May 2 on a short tour which will terminate at Simla.

Village Gutted

BRAHMANBARIA, April 23.

One hundred and thirty-four houses were reduced to ashes and 86 families have been rendered homeless as the result of a devastating fire that broke out in a village, six miles from this town inhabited by poor Muslim cultivators.—United Press.

EXEMPTION TO MINISTERS.

The Ministry of Public Information, Madras has issued the following Press Note. Under Section 133 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Government of Madras have exempted from personal appearance in Civil Courts all the Hon. Ministers to Government, as in their opinion, their rank entitles them to the privilege of such exemption.

Better Sentiment In N. Y. Cotton Market

STOCK MARKET FIRM

Excellent Demand For New Crop

Bombay, April 23.

Though there was no real improvement in general business situation, sentiment on the American Cotton markets was brightened to some extent by the strength of Securities and hopes of favourable developments in the Capital. Weather report was also unfavourable. According to some private cables it is reported that an agreement has been reached on the much disputed Tax Bill, but details are not yet known.

The market firmed during the initial period on local, trade and foreign buying induced by the firmness of Stocks. At the high level however realising appeared besides liquidation in May and prices reacted partially and closed at a small gain of two to six points.

N. Y. MARKET.

The New York cotton market opened quiet May contract being quoted at a small decline of one point to 8.87. However there was no pressure to sell and hence the business did not develop further. The opening level is recorded as the lowest touched.

Market received fair support from trade, local and foreign interests at this stage, influenced by the brighter sentiment on the Stock Exchange. Prices gradually advanced, May contract touching the highest at 8.97+09

Selling of a profit-taking nature appeared at this stage. Besides, liquidation in May continued. Prices reacted partially, May closing at a small gain of 2 points to 8.90. Spot rate improved by 2 points to 8.96.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports amounted to 16,000 bales while exports totalled 17,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS.

A quiet but steady market. May and July contracts finished at 9.05+02 and 9.11+04. Spot closed at 9.15+02.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton market opened quiet but steady, May contract standing at a rise of 2 points to 4.81. There was scattered yiquidation in May and it touched the lowest at 4,80+01.

But local interests placed through a fair amount of purchasing orders. Also there was some trade calling. May contract improved to 4.83+04. Thereafter a quiet tone prevailed. Trading on the whole was limited. The session terminated with May standing at 4.82+03. Spot finished at 4.94+04.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

In absence of selling pressure a steady price level was kept up. May and July closing at 4.07+02.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Market was quiet and inactive. Sakel May closed at 6.65+01 while Upper May finished at 5.77+01.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENT.

The cotton market at present is dominated largely by the available supply of contracts wrich arises mostly through liquidation of old accounts in the absence of Southern selling. Prices at times have been depressed by foreign and domestic liquidation and by the undoing of foreign spreads as a result of unfavourable outside developments, especially the weakness of stocks. The supply and demand situation also tells against the market, discouraging new buying particularly in view of the continued dullness of textiles and the absence of mill demands for spot cotton.

The South, however, has been encourageed by the extension of the offer of loans until July 1, and is consequently little disposed to sell, preferring either to hold or to place more cotton in the loan. Southern offerings, accordingly, are very light, leaving the market bare of contracts when liquidation has subsided, causing numerous quick rallies on trade fixing and covering. It is not yet apparent whether large additional quantities will go into the loan, but this factor is adding substantial support and discouraging aggressive general selling.

CROP OUTLOOK.

The new crop outlook is attracting more attention and is generally regarded as satisfactory. The season has begun early, especially in South Texas, where farmers are reported to have planted their full acreage before the allotments were announced. Cotton is now up to good stands as far north as Austin. It is not known what the Government intends to do. Planters are evidently hopeful of producing an early crop so as to secure premiums which will offset their penalties. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by farmers over their allotments and this has resulted in an amendment to the Far Bill increasing the acreage by 1,000,000 over the original figures for farmers receiving a meagre apportionment. The conference however, rejected a proposal for an extra subsidy of 25 cents to producers surrendering their title to cotton to the Commodity Credit Corporation.—"M.G.C."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (2-15 p.m.)	8.97+09
N. Y. May Lowest (10 a.m.)	8.87—01
Liverpool May Highest	4.83+04
Liverpool May Lowest	4.80+01

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Liverpool Wheat:—Wheat further purchases millers considered imminent presumably Government account make short side near position appear dangerous.

New York:—

Cotton crop being delayed by recent cold spell South-west and excessive rains elsewhere floating contract supply steadily declining. Estimate level at which farmers willing sell better grades approximately 10 cents average all grades around Nine half market might easily advance to these levels on any favourable domestic legislative developments.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their New York friends cabled:

May liquidation increasing with approaching notice day May contracts, Good demand; in view virtual absence other offerings only moderate recession likely.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

Sentiment brighter both New York, Liverpool.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 23.

May	8.88
July	8.96
October	9.04
December	9.07
January	9.10
March	9.16
Middling Spot	8.94

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 23.

May	9.01
July	9.09
October	9.17
Middling Spot	9.11

11-00 a.m. RANGES.

May	
July	
October	Nil

NOON CALL.

May	
July	
October	Nil

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 23.

	Bales.
Day Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days Exports to the Continent	5,000
Days Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 23.

April	4.79
May	4.80
June	4.85
July	4.91
August	4.94
September	4.98
October	5.03
November	5.05
December	5.08
January	5.10
February	5.12
March	5.14
Middling Spot	4.94

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

May	4.82
October	5.05

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

16th Week (ended April 22nd).

1936	11,254,600
1937	12,324,200
1938	14,155,600
Total for 16 Weeks (1st Jan. to date).	
1936	173,705,900
1937	188,397,600
1938	226,938,800

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 23.

Yarn No. 10-1/2s.—			
April	125	0	0
June	124	0	0
August	123	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
April	167	0	0
June	165	0	0
August	164	0	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 22.

Broach A/M. 1938 op 164 3/4; highest 164 3/4; lowest 163 3/4; closing 163 3/4.

Broach J/A. op 167 1/2; highest 167 7/8; lowest 166 3/4; closing 166 3/4.

Oomra May op. 148 1/8; highest 148 1/4; lowest 147 5/8; closing 147 5/8.

Oomra July op. 150 1/8; highest 150 1/4; lowest 149 3/4; closing 149 3/4.

Bengal May op. 125; highest 125 1/2; lowest 124 5/8; closing 124 5/8.

Bengal July op 126 3/4; highest 127 1/4; lowest 126 1/2; closing 126 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-5-38) Rs. 5 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 9 3/4.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 23.

Wheat	3,942 cwts.
Linseed	35,874 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	159 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,362 cwts.
Poppyseed	30 cwts.
Groundnuts	23,324 cwts.
Castorseed	2,221 cwts.
Rice	22,639 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,959 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,760 cwts.
Gram	1,924 cwts.
Joowar	2,482 cwts.
Barley	373 cwts.
Bajree	660 cwts.
Indian Sugar	13,300 cwts.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 23.

Following a small rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened very steady at Rs. 168 for Broach J/A. delivery and improved to Rs. 168/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 167/12 where the market steadied. Business in Broach A/M. 1939 delivery commenced at Rs. 10 over Broach J/A. at Rs. 178. At the beginning there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 178/12 but later eased to Rs. 178. The tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened unchanged on parity with overnight New York advices. The local market was barely steady with a moderate turnover. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	164	12	0
Broach J/A	167	8	0
New Broach A/M	177	8	0
Oomra May	148	10	0
Oomra July	150	12	0
Bengal May	125	2	0
Bengal July	126	8	0
Bengal D/J	132	12	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 23.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG.	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	... 132	129	126		123
Punjab	... 132	129	126		123
Rajputana	... 132	129	126		123
Oomra No. 3	157	154	151	148	...
C. P. No. 1	168	165	162	159	...
C. P. No. 2	162	159	156	153	...
Broach No. 2	... 170	168	166		164
Punjab-Ame.	... 190	187	184		181
Surat	... 220	217	214		211
Rajpipla	... 213	210	207		204
Navsari	... 227	224	221		218

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 23.

Bengal Superfine	132/33
Bengal Fine	129/30
Bengal F.G.	126/27
C. P. 1	158/63
C. P. 2	153/54
Arvi	155/56
Amraoti	148/50
Ellichpur	155/56
Berar	149/51
Khandesh	138/42
Jalna/Sailu	140/44
Burwah/Sanavad	153/54

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, April 23

Weather cool. Cold drizzling rain in Eastern Belt. Forecast: Central Belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

Khandwa	153/55
Harda Khirkiya	153/55
Mathia	128/33
Malkapur	144/48
Broach	167/69
Punjab 4 F.	182/85
Punjab 289F.	216/20
Sindh 4 F.	180/83
Sindh N.T.	200/205
Kampala	285/86
Jinja	273/74
Navsari	228/30
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	212/13

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept. Bombay, April 23

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	71	48,003	202,981
Central India	42	39,234	319,707
Barsi and Nagar	605	136,028	164,396
Hyderabad Gaorani		38,629	94,724
Berar	590	291,758	538,179
Central Provinces	181	63,428	110,534
Total Oomras	1,489	617,080	1,430,521
Dholera	1,447	69,013	80,446
N W Provinces		2,754	9,130
Rajputana		14,420	79,408
Sind Punjab	2,157	485,866	302,359
Broach	3,793	168,783	278,070
Coompta and Dharwar	2,530	21,018	31,671
Westerns Northerns	560	13,338	27,269
Cocoanada		12	136
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,678	7,053
American	1,811	157,789	8,290
Egyptian, African and Sudan	11,138	329,145	249,577
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	24,925	1,882,067	2,503,967

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 21st April

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	589	203,974	359,779
Japan and China	5,620	472,879	1,069,231
Coast Ports	200	47,065	19,280
Up-country by Rail		263,209	193,586
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		16,315	16,201
Total	6,409	1,003,442	1,658,077

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

'000 Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 22-4-38	7476000	6433000
Receipts Yesterday 22-4-38	16000	8000
Exports to date 22-4-38	5199000	4912000
Stock at Ports 22-4-38	2624000	1658000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-4-38	2318000	1384000
Stock at Liverpool 22-4-38	1239000	979000
Visible Supply 22-4-38	6882000	4594000
Quantity in sight 22-4-38	12975000	12161000
Quantity out of sight 22-4-38	8974000	10819000

LONDON SEEDS.

London, April 23.

Linseed Laplata Hull C.I.F. ton. £12/0/0 April sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. £12/18/9 April sellers.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton £13/7/6 April sellers.

Rapeseeds Toria Hull Cont. C.I.F. ton £11/15/0 April sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. ton £11/15/0 April sellers.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 23.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £6-19-6. London/Paris Exchange rate rose 394 points at 163.25. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 4.98 3/4. London silver prices were unchanged at 18 13/16d. India bought. Speculators sold and business was small. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures advanced 30 to 55 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1 1 1/4. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range:—

GOLD

Ready	34	13	3
Vaishakh delivery	34	12	9
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0	3	0
Jeth delivery	34	12	0
Jeth Teji-mandi	0	5	3

SILVER

Ready	49	8	6
Vaishakh delivery	49	6	6
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0	15	0
Jeth delivery	49	5	6
Jeth Teji-mandi	1	8	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 23.

Spot	18-15/16
Forward	18-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 23.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£5/19/7-1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 22.

April	43.20+55
May	41.85+30
June	41.15+30

LONDON METALS

London, April 22.

Copper	£39 17 6
Lead	£15 10 0
Spelter	£13 18 9

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 23.

April	233.50+100
August	214.10— 0
October	215.70+ 20

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 22.

May	£10-7-6.
June	£10-8-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 23.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	5	0
Highest	27	8	0
Lowest	27	2	6
Closing	27	3	9
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	28	11	0
Highest	28	11	9
Lowest	28	6	6
Closing	28	7	3
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	31	8	0
Highest	31	8	0
Lowest	31	2	6
Closing	31	5	0
Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	32	1	0
Highest	32	2	6
Lowest	31	14	0
Closing	32	1	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	17	12	0
Highest	17	13	0
Lowest	17	11	3
Closing	17	11	6
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	18	10	9
Highest	18	11	6
Lowest	18	10	0
Closing	18	10	3

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 23.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	40-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-10-0
Bombay market:—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38/6
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-0

Tone:—Steady.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 22.

May	83 3/4d.
July	82 5/8d.
October	79 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 22.

May	dol 0.83 7/8.
July	dol 0.82 1/8.
September	dol 0.82 5/8.

New York Sugar

New York, April 22.

July	1.98.
September	2.01.
January	2.04.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 23.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-2.
Shipment April-June Rs. 4-12-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-13.
Shipment Oct.-Dec Rs. 4-13.
Kesar Rs. 12-6.
Saraya Rs. 11-15.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 23.

June	54.20
July	54.30

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 23.

T. T. LONDON ON:—	
New York	4.98.87
Paris	165.37
Berlin	12.89-3/4
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.01-1/3
Amsterdam	8.96-1/16
Brussels	29.54-1/2
Milan	94.72
Berne	21.89-3/4
Prague	143.15

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 23.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/8
3 per cent 1951/64	103/2
3 per cent 1941	103/8
3 per cent U P Bonds	98/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/8
4 per cent 1942 Bonds	108/8
4 per cent 1960/70	114/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	103/12
5 per cent 1939/43	107/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43	101/10

TAX FREE

4 per cent 1953/63	113
5 per cent 1955	125
5 per cent 1945/55	118/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/11 and advanced to Rs. 98/15. New settlement for 16th May opened to-day. The budly difference is 3 1/2 annas against Bears.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 23.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 5/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 268 3/4
Bank's buying T T 266 3/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling 1,220
Bank's buying T T 1,250

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 3/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66 5/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 76

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.98.62 22nd instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 23rd instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 23rd instant
Shanghai/London 1/1 9/32 23rd instant
Java/London 8.95 23rd instant.

TRADING IN NEW INDIAN COTTON CROP

BOMBAY April 23.

THE FIRST TRANSACTION IN BROACH A/M. 1939 DELIVERY TOOK PLACE TO-DAY AT RS. 178.

London/Paris 163.25 22nd instant.
London/Belgium 29.54 3/4 22nd instant
London/Switzerland 21.69 1/4 22nd instant.
London/Berlin 12.39 3/4 22nd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 22nd instant.
London/New York 4.98.68 22nd instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.96 22nd instant.
London/Italy 94.80 22nd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £6-19-6 1/2 21st instant.
Gold £6-19-6 22nd instant.
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 22nd instant.
Silver Londgn Forward 18 5/8 21st instant.
Silver London Forward 18 5/8 22nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 21st instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 22nd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 22nd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 22nd instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/8 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 22.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 22.

The Alexandria market was closed. Cotton May liquidation increasing with approaching Notice day May contracts good demand view virtual absence other offerings only moderate recession likely.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their foreign friends:—

New York:—"Reported agreement on Tax Bill. Details awaited cotton followed securities. Too much rain."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Tone in New York impressive. Excellent demand for new crops in Liverpool. Think steadiness should encourage trade demand. Weather reports in United States unfavourable. Think market will work slowly higher.

New York.—Market firmed on foreign trade and local buying with better stocks.

Pay In—May 8 Pay Out—May 11

Scattered Selling On Stock Exchange

ABSENCE OF NEW BUSINESS

Jobbers Take Quick Turns

BOMBAY, April 23.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was steady with a firmer tendency on an optimistic feeling owing to the likelihood of an agreement on the much disputed Tax Bill. U.S. Steel shares closed del. 1 3/8 up and Anaconda Coppers gained one dollar.

The local market opened steady but in the absence of any new ousiness prices declined on scattered selling.

The tone of the market was very quiet and there seems no inclination to operate pending the publication of the annual report of Tata Steel Company which is due within a week.

In the meantime Bulls look for a brighter report while Bears believe that the prospects are not encouraging.

Thus neither Bulls nor Bears have sufficient ground to act. The market is entirely left to jobbers who are having good times in taking quick turns.

The recent working of the market indicates that outsiders have little faith in the present price structure as all attempts to raise prices meet with premature collapses. Thus those who are long are getting tired and in the absence of any business, professionals are not inclined to assume undue risks.

The market is likely to fluctuate in a sea-saw state pending fresh developments and opinions have no value at the moment, although they may be coming from responsible quarters.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, April 23.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	400	0
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	826	4
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	229	6
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	227	8
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	150	0
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	5 6
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	127	8
100	GOKAK (Rs. 10)	151	4
1,000	Hindustan	1,620	0
100	Indore	65	0
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	262	8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477	8
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,075	0
250	Model	49	4
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	215	0
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	Phoenix (Rs. 10)	235	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,310	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	74	6
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	195	0
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0
1,000	Western (Rs. 40)	802	8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	0
250	Central (Rs. 12)	30	14
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,550	0
125-500	Imp. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	382	8
500-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	140	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	116	8
5	Union (As. 4)	5-15	6

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	119	0

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	715	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
20	Mercantile	54	8
15-75	New India (Rs. 14)	39	8
200	Oriental	4,325	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	135	0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 49 plus 30)	1,430	0
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10
50	BOM. TRAM (2-6)	127	3
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10	8
100	Karachi (4)	222	8
100	Poona (4)	206	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100	TATA HYDRO, (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	148	12
1,000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 29)	1,341	4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	925	0
100	C. Province	102	0
100	Dn. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	98	12
100	Mandra Bhon	90	0
100	Pachora Jamner	95	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	715	0

MINING.

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	8
8sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	5
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	27	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs 2) XD	44	0
30	TATA STEEL Dfd. (Rs. 36-3-6)	977	8
75	TATA STEEL Ord. (Rs. 19)	227	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	312	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	152	8
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	223	2
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	540	0
50	Do Conty. (Rs. 8)	187	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-5	6
50	B'bay Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	93	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	135	0
50	I. Invest. Trust	41	0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690	0
30	Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	63	0
15	Scindia	18	6
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	28	0

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 23.

Bombay Dyeing (832/8) 832 827 831 826
Century (233/12) 235 228 229/6
Central India (228/12) 227 228 226 227
Kohinoor (262/8) 263 262
New Great (221/4) 220 215 216 215
Simplex (75/10) 75 74
Swadeshi (196/4) 197 193 195
Associated Cement (119/12) 120 119/8 119/4 119
Andhra (1425) 1425 1430
Tata Hydro (147/8) 147/8 148/2 148/12
Tata Power (1342/8) 1340 1341
Tata Ord. (126/14) 126/14 127/3
T. Steel Dfd. (987/8) 992 980 985 982 990 977 982 976 977
T. Steel Ord. (229) 231 227 228 227
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (172/4) 172/4 172
Bellapur (155) 155 152
B. Steam (225) 225 223/2
B. Burma (545) 546 540 543 540

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, April 23

The s.s. 'Narkunda', which left for London on Saturday, however, carried one short shipment of gold sovereigns for London. The consignment worth Rs. 9,82,617 had been originally booked last week for London by the s.s. 'Strathnaver', which did not carry it.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard remains unchanged at Rs. 3,13,40,29,860.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

May 111 July 123 Oct. 138 Dec. 144 Jan. 146 March 149 at Cross Rate 4.96 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 164—Liverpool May 1938 4.82 Rs. 46 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 167—Liverpool July 4.92 Rs. 47 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 164—New York May 8.90 Rs. 34 1/2; at Cross Rate 4.98 3/4.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 167—New York July 8.98 Rs. 33 1/4 at Cross rate 4.98 3/4.

Cotton Arrivals

Bombay, April 22.

Receipts into Bombay on 21st April	15,315
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-37	1,857,142
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,493,100
Decrease	635,958

LONDON PRODUCE.

Wheat Razario Santa, Fe, Parcels. Unquoted.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels. 39/6 April/May sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. 34 April sellers.

LONDON OIL.

London, April 22.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 25/3 May sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 25/3 Jun/Aug. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 22.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 6-1/3 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, April 23.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 6-1/8

6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	72	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	552	8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107	4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	98	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,546	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	204	6
7½	p. c. Tata Steel 2nd.	172	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	61	12
7	p. c. Sholapur	77	4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on forward list.)

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1938

Why This Imperialist Propaganda?

'MUCH-ADO' ABOUT FORM OF SCOUT PROMISE

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

The Second Scout Round Table Conference, which commenced here this noon with a two-days' programme, had to be dissolved in the middle to-day without coming to any decision, as the Conference could come to no agreement on the form of Scout promise that is acceptable to all who are represented on the Conference.

The Hon. Mr. Hridaya Nath Kunzru, Chief Commissioner of the All-India Seva Samity Boy Scouts' Association, was in the chair. The Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Justice Iqbal Ahmed and the Nawab of Chattari attended the Conference and actively participated in the discussions.

Sir Douglas Young, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, specially came down to Allahabad to attend the Conference. Delegates from all parts of India, including the North-West Frontier Province, Madras, Baluchistan, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces and several big and small Indian States had gathered in larger numbers than at the First Round Table Conference.

SCOUT PROMISE

It may be recalled that at the First Round Table Conference held a few months ago, the Conference came to certain conclusions, especially on the thorny question of the Scout promise, which had to be settled: whether the word 'King or King-Emperor' should be retained or deleted from the form of promise, as many public-minded Associations were against its retention.

It was contended that there was some political purpose behind that word, just for Imperialist propaganda.

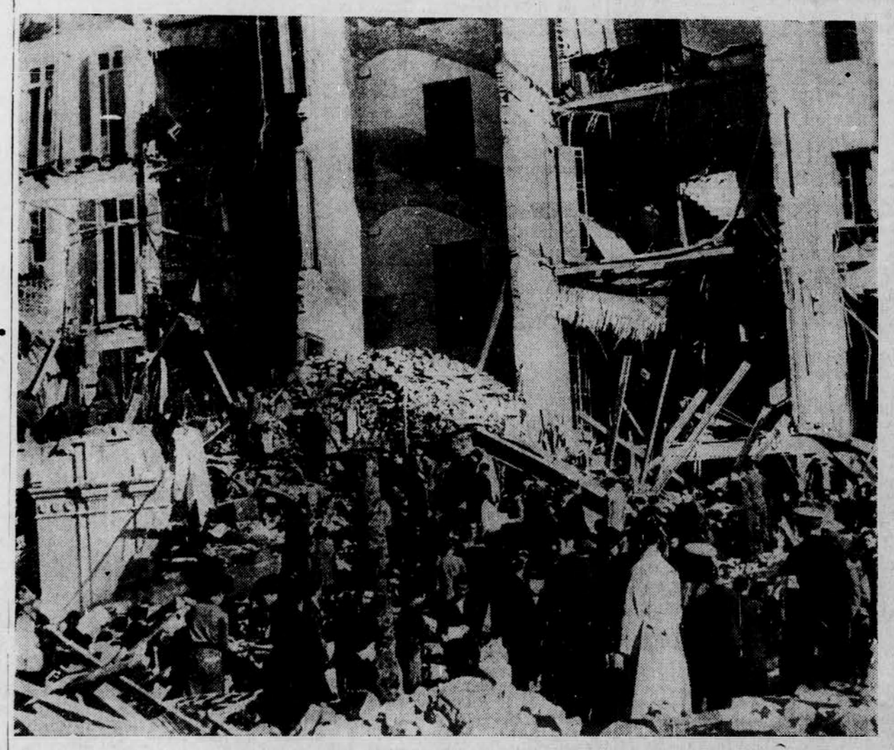
A Sub-Committee had been formed, which went into these questions in Delhi in March last and drew a draft Constitution for the All-India organisation, which had to be agreed to by all the Association who assembled here to-day.

In the course of its to-day's proceedings, one member proposed to take up the question of the Scout promise and arrive at a decision on the same as in case no unity was possible on it, the Conference could be dissolved without going any further.

DIVIDED OPINION

Accordingly, there was divided opinion as regards the question of the retention or deletion of the word 'King' or King-Emperor' in the form of the Scout promise. As the House stuck to its guns in not deciding either way but chose to divide on the issue, the deliberations of the Conference were brought to a close without any decision being taken.

After this, the Delegates left for the respective places.—United Press.



Franco's effort to break the loyalist's spirit: Searchers are shown going over the ruins of a blasted building in Barcelona, looking for bodies, after General Francisco Franco's Rebel Bombers rained death and destruction on the city for over 24 hours in a series of twelve air raids. Over one thousand perished in Franco's determined effort to break the spirit of the loyalists and induce their Government to yield.

Orissa Crisis Deepens

Congress Leaders Will Meet At Cuttack To Review Developments

CUTTACK, April 23.

Just after his return from Puri after having discussions with the Governor of Orissa for about two days, Mr. Bishwanath Das, the Premier, called for Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, Minister, and had important talks with him.

Informed circles are reticent to express any opinion as regards this interview, but it is presumed that the discussions were as regards the question of the appointment of Mr. Dain as the Acting Governor of Orissa. So far the situation remains the same as before.

It is believed in well-informed political circles that the state of affairs might lead to a definite crisis unless a decision is taken by the Whitehall authorities in reconsidering their previous decision as regards the appointment of the Acting Governor.

Mr. A. Harekrishna Mohtab, member of the Working Committee, who was undertaking a tour in the interiors of the Puri District, had to cancel his programme so as to be able to meet Mr. Das, on receiving an urgent wire from the Orissa Premier.

Prominent Congress leaders of the province have been called to meet at Cuttack on the 25th instant to review the developments. The meeting of the Congress Assembly Party, which was to have taken place on the 1st of May, has now been changed to an earlier date.—United Press.

DACCA PRISONERS BREAK FAST

DACCA, April 24.

After 28 days' fasting, Bhutnath Manna and Surendranath Bagh, convicts in Dastur Sub-Inspector murder case, broke their hunger-strike, to-day, at the persuasion of Bagh's mother who arrived here from Midnapore, and in response to a telegraphic request from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President.

Though Manna and Bagh are very weak, they have no complications.—A. P.

Decamped With Mail Bag

Armed Dacoits Severely Belabour Railway Guard And Postal Peon

BENARES, April 23.

Information has been received here that another mail dacoity occurred at saidpur Station in the district of Ghazipur.

The dacoits ran away with one mail bag, after seriously injuring the postal peon.

It is learnt that the passenger train entered the Saidpur Station platform at midnight. When the peon was going to transfer the mail bags to the railway van, he was suddenly pounced upon and attacked by three men who were armed with lathis. He was so severely belaboured that the man was left unconscious.

The dacoits ran away with the mail bag. It is stated that the guard of the train was also injured by the men.

Details as regards the contents of the bag are not available.—United Press.

ANOTHER DARING MAIL ROBBERY

LUCKNOW, April 23.

Closely following on the Pipridih mail robbery comes the news of another daring robbery of mail bags from a wayside station near Mirzapur.

It is stated that last night, while a postal runner was going to the road side station to exchange the mail bags, some unknown person stabbed him, causing serious wounds. The incident occurred in the railway station.

After committing this crime, the culprit took to his heels taking two mail bags with him, which contained four insured covers.

So far, no arrest has been affected in this connection. The police are making exhaustive inquiries into the matter.—United Press.

VICEROY CONCLUDES FRONTIER VISIT

PESHAWAR, April 23.

His Excellency the Viceroy concluded his visit to the Frontier Province this evening and left by train from Hardan 'en route' to Dehra Dun.—A. P.

"Save Brabourne Stadium From Financial Quagmire"

SIR NOWROJI SAKLATVALA'S APPEAL

Office Of Cricket Club Of India Shifted To Bombay

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA, LIMITED, WAS HELD AT THE CLUB HOUSE, BRABOURNE STADIUM, ON SUNDAY MORNING, WITH SIR NOWROJI B. SAKLATVALA, PRESIDENT OF THE CLUB, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, in the course of his speech referred to the present financial position of the Club and said that to discuss the question, they all went to Delhi to attend the Executive Committee meeting, with the Architects, the Contractors and others, but they had all to come back disappointed, because except Mr. U N. Sen of Delhi, and the Secretary and the Treasurer, no other member had turned up at the meeting.

Explaining why the Registered Office had to be shifted to Bombay, Sir Nowroji said that they would admit that it was evident that while the Club House and the Stadium were located in Bombay, the Cricket Club which was the main body to handle the affairs should also be in Bombay (applause).

Answering a question he said that out of the 2,100 members of the Club nearly 1,200 members were from Bombay.

Sir Nowroji paid a tribute to Mr. K. A. Jasdenvala, present Secretary and said that the members had no idea of the huge task before the Secretary who had to sit every day till midnight keeping aside his own business for the past one month, and had to go through the papers and files so as to have a fair idea of the situation. Every bill was being closely scrutinised and in many cases they were able to secure a rebate of 15 to 20 per cent. on these Bills. He also paid a tribute to Mr. C. P. Bramble and to Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, for their valuable co-operation.

VALUABLE ASSET

He considered that the vacant piece of land lying North-east of the Stadium was a valuable asset and they hoped to derive revenue therefrom.

Sir Nowroji emphasised that the future of the Club depended not only on the financial question, but on the co-operation of all people without any distinction. In this connection he referred to the dispute between the Club and the Hindu Gymkhana and pointed out that as soon as he assumed office the first thing he did was to try to bring about a settlement. The Hindu Gymkhana were meeting at the end of this month to consider the matter. But as far as he was personally aware, he thought that the terms he had offered them appeared to be satisfactory to the Gymkhana.

He paid a tribute to the Contractors who built the Stadium in record time. But he thought that that Contractor appeared to be a strange sort of businessman for not having collected his dues. While he had executed work of 12 lakhs of rupees, he was content with collecting about six lakhs and thought that there was no hurry, because big names were associated with the Club.

Efforts were being made to collect funds and the present Maharaja of Patiala had been approached and it was hoped that the Maharaja would subscribe to the debentures in a liberal fashion. Similarly another Prince of an Indian State had been requested to subscribe to the loan for abput 3 lakhs of rupees and the Nizam also had been approached.

WHY APPROACH PRINCES?

In the general discussion that followed on the resolutions placed before the meeting, a member suggested that instead of approaching the Princes, if the loan were to be floated and the public were invited to subscribe to it, he thought there would be no difficulty in securing the necessary amount.

A member mentioned of the excessive amount which the Life Members were called upon to pay. Sir Nowroji replied that for two years the Life Members might have to carry on under the present conditions and their case might be looked into after that.

MINORS AS FOUNDERS?

It was brought to the notice of the meeting that minors had been enrolled as Founder members. The Secretary replied that the matter was referred to the Solicitors to find is such a course of action was legal. Sir Novroji informed the meeting that two members had been invited to join the Committee of the Club to represent the Hindu community.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were then adopted at the meeting proposed by Sir Nowroji Saklatwala and seconded by Col. Mistry:

"That the place of the Registered Office of the Company be and the same is hereby changed from the Province of Delhi to the Province of Bombay and that the Memorandum of the Association of the Company accordingly be and the same is hereby altered by substituting in clause 2 the word 'Bombay' for the word "Delhi."

"That clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby altered as follows:

"1. By inserting after subclause (d) the following new subclauses:

(da) To organise, promote, and to afford facilities within any premises of the Club and to use any such premises, for, any form

(Continued on page 4 Col 2)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

NEW STORY: "THE GALLOW'S HAND"

WILL BEGIN TO-MORROW

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